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# The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XII NO. 53— BOMBAY MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1924. TWO ANNAS.

## The Bombay Chronicle

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*ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.*

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| Monthly .. | ,, 3 | ,, 3/8 | ,, 4 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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3. Calcutta and Karachi via Coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according to demand.

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STEAMER FOR MAURITIUS.

The s.s. "DARA" 4922 tons, is intended to sail from Bombay for Mauritius via Karachi about the 10th March, 1924.

Has excellent accommodation for deck and cabin passengers.

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All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

| Date | Steamer. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 8th Mar. | MOREA X | | 10,911 |
| 15th ,, | CALEDONIA .. | | 7,622 |
| 22nd ,, | DONGOLA | MOOLTAN@ | 20,700 |
| 29th ,, | KAISAR-I HIND .. | ,, | 11,430 |
| 5th Apr. | NALDERA. | | 15,993 |
| 9th ,, | DEVANHA | Extra steamer .. | 8,092 |
| 12th ,, | MALWA .. | | 10,941 |
| 19th ,, | DONGOLA | MALOJA * | 20,700 |
| 26th ,, | MACEDONIA | | 11,039 |
| 3rd May | DELTA .. | CHINA x | 7,952 |
| 10th ,, | MANTUA.. | | 10,902 |
| 17th ,, | DONGOLA | MONGOLIA | 16,385 |
| 24th ,, | CALEDONIA .. | | 7,622 |
| 31st ,, | DELTA .. | NARKUNDA* | 16,227 |

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India

@ Does not convey passengers from India

*Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about. | Steamer. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 7th March | MANDALA .. .. | 8,246 |
| 21st ,, | DUMANA .. .. | 8,609 |
| 4th April | MANELA .. .. | 8,303 |
| 13th ,, | MATIANA .. .. | 8,905 |
| 2nd May | DOMALA .. .. | 8,441 |
| 16th ,, | MASHOBRA .. | 8,324 |

P. AND O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 8th Mar. | DOGRA* .. .. | 5,138 |
| 15th ,, | MIRZAPORE* .. | 6,715 |
| 18th ,, | SOUDAN† .. .. | 6,696 |
| 20th ,, | ALIPORE* .. .. | 5,273 |
| 5th May | SICILIA† .. .. | 6,813 |

†Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

| Date about | Steamers. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd March. .. | VITA .. | Karachi via K'war 10 a.m. |
| 5th March .. | KARAGOLA | East & S. Africa |
| 5th ,, .. | BARPETA.. | Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf Ports. |
| 7th ,, .. | VASNA .. | Busreh via K'chi |
| 8th ,, .. | CHAKLA .. | Karachi via K'war |

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

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AND

B. I. S. N. CO.'S JOINT SERVICE.

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P. P. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

## SHIPPING.

### N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer | Commander | Tons | Arrival | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hakodate Maru | S. Takahashi | 5803 | 26thFeb. | 11th Mar. |
| Bengal Maru | T. Takechi | 5396 | 4th Mar. | 16th ,, |
| Muroran Maru | Y. Watanabe | 5374 | 19th ,, | 31st ,, |
| Lima Maru | J. Etigawa | 6989 | 26th ,, | 9th April |
| Penang Maru | C. Goto | 5214 | 3rd Apr. | 17th ,, |
| * Tamba Maru | N. Wada | 5845 | 8th ,, | 22nd ,, |

* Passenger Steamer.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

| For:—Class | 1st Class | 2nd Class | European Steerage | 3rd Class with food | 3rd Class without food |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. | Rs. |
| Singapore | 300 | 210 | 153 | 105 | 84 |
| Hongkong | 480 | 270 | 203 | 135 | 108 |
| Shanghai | 540 | 320 | 240 | 160 | 128 |
| Kobe | 613 | 580 | 285 | 190 | 152 |

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Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams "YUSEN."

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75,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Fully paid ..... Rs. 3,75,00,000

1,50,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each Rs. 125 paid ..... Rs. 1,87,50,000

Rs. 5,62,50,000

RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 4,45,00,000

RESERVE LIABILITY of Shareholders ..... Rs. 5,62,50,000

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S. A. H. SITWELL, N. M. MURRAY, (Offg.)

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Sir NORCOT WARREN, K.C.I.E., Manager.

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| | |
|---|---|
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| Agra | Khandwa |
| Ahmedabad | Kumbakonum |
| Ahmedabad City | Karachi |
| Ahmednagar | Lahore |
| Ajmer | Larkana |
| Akola | Lucknow |
| Akyab | Lyallpur |
| Allahabad | Madras (Mount Road) |
| Alleppey | Madura |
| Amballa | Mandalay |
| Ambala Cantonment (Sub-Agency). | Mangalore |
| Amraoti | Masulipatam |
| Amritsar | Meerut |
| Bangalore | Moulmein |
| Bareilly | Meoltan |
| Bassein | Mussoorie |
| Bellary | Muzaffarpur |
| Benares | Muttra |
| Berhampore | Moradabad |
| Beswada | Murree, |
| Bhopal | Mymensingh |
| Bombay (Byculla) | Nadiad |
| Bombay (Mandvi) | Nandyal |
| Bombay (Sandhurst Road) | Nagpore |
| Broach | Nainital |
| Calcutta (Clive Street) | Narayangange |
| Calcutta (Burra Bazaar) | Nasik |
| Calcutta (Park Street) | Negapatam |
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| Dacca | Rajkot (Kathiawar) |
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| Jaipur | Tuticorin |
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| Jalpaiguri | Vellore |
| Jamshedpur | Viramgam |
| Jubbulpore | Vizianagram |
| Jullundur | Vizagaptam |
| | Yeotmal |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and Interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for safe custody. Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers-of-Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank

E. LINDSAY,
Secretary and Treasurer, Bombay.

## BANKING.

### THE INDUSTRIAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LTD.

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorised Capital | Rs. 5,25,00,000-0-0 |
| Issued and Subscribed Capital | Rs. 1,00,00,000-0-0 |
| Called and Paid-up Capital | Rs. 40,00,000-0-0 |
| Reserve liability of shareholders | Rs. 60,00,000-0-0 |

HEAD OFFICE.
Laldarwaja, AHMEDABAD.

SUB-OFFICES.—Manek Chowk Branch an Station Branch.

BOMBAY BRANCH.—4/5, Church Gate Street.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS AT BOMBAY:—Interest is allowed at the rate of 3 per cent p.a. from January to June and at 2½ per cent p.a. from July to December on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000; and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS—Interest allowed at 4 per cent per annum on Daily Balances.

SHORT AND FIXED DEPOSITS:—Rates can be had on application.

STOCKS and SHARES purchased and sold and received for safe custody.

The Bank grants OVERDRAFTS, CASH CREDITS and LOANS on moderate and reasonable terms.

H. B. SHIVDASANI.
General Manager

### THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | 1,00,00,000 |
| Capital Issued | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Subscribed | 50,00,000 |
| Capital Paid up to 31/12/23 | 27,40,335 |
| Reserve Fund | 21,50,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hafizabad | Multan City |
| Amballa City | Hoshiarpur | Montgomery |
| Amballa Cant. | Hyderabad (Sind) | Okara (Dist. Montgomery) |
| Bombay | Jullundur | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jhelum City | Patiala |
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| D. I. Khan | Kasur | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Lahore City | Sialkot |
| Gujranwalla | Lyallpur | Srinagar |
| Gojra | Ludhiana | |
| Hapur | | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

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For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

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### INSURE

IN

### LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE OUR MULTI-BENEFIT POLICY.

The best terms for Policyholders.

The best terms for Agents.

WANTED reliable and PUSHING AGENTS in every District and Town of the Bombay Presidency, Central Provinces and Punjab.

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USE—— RADIOLITE

WILL { remove Sulphation charge in 20—30 minutes put new life in it.

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

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| PHYSICALLY | of Stability |
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| MORALLY | of Activity |
| SOCIALLY | of Humility |
| SPIRITUALLY | of Integrity |

But

nothing is possible, when Mind and Body together are in a deteriorated Condition. Ask us for a Free Booklet and it will make a man of you.

VAIDY SHASTRI MANISHANKER GOVINDJI.

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WE SUPPLY

DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION

for Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 15 c. c. for 3 As. each.

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN.

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BOMBAY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.
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THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY & CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.

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Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

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WANTED—An OUT-DOOR CLERK with experience in Solicitors' office. Apply Messrs. DHARAMSI DADACHANJI AND CO., 23, Medows Street
A 9925

WANTED—DISTRICT and TRAVELLING AGENTS to canvass orders for High Class Indian Safes and Cash boxes of various descriptions. First class opportunity for men of pushing nature. Apply:—C.V. DAS & CO., Post Box No. 747, Bombay.
A R9903

REQUIRED by first class European Mercantile Firm, an experienced CLERK with good general knowledge of office routine and Guzerati. Reply stating qualification and salary required to Box No. 94, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 19103

WANTED—RESPECTABLE TRAVELLING CANVASSERS, on pay and commission for our Piece Goods and Hardware Import Department, none apply unless prepared to furnish personal security. Apply personally, to K. C. MARROTT, 166, Hornby Road, Bombay.
A 19100

WANTED.—A NURSE, qualified in General and maternity nursing to take charge of a small private Maternity Home in Bombay. Must have good experience in maternity work. Apply with testimonials and terms to Box No. 95, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
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A R9922

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A 19104

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C 19098

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C R9911

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TO LET—Second floor in Nanabhai Lane, behind the West End Watch Co. Apply within, or Messrs. JAMNADAS PHABHUDAS & CO., 77, Girgaum Back Road.
B R9767

## HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

FLAT TO LET—In a newly built chocolate coloured house, suitable for a large family or office, opposite Two Elephants, Imperial Cinema, Girgaon Back Road.

TO LET—On Ballard Estate, Wittet Road in AHMEDABAD and SHAHIBAG HOUSES, OFFICES and RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS with suitable partitions. Apply to BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO., 65 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
C R9876

TO BE LET.—HORNBY VILLARD, SEA VIEW, on the foreshore, ideal flats cons Dr. Din. 3 bed rooms with English baths attached hot and cold water arrangement, tiled flooring, rent very reasonable. For further particulars apply to HARDA AND CO., House and Estate Agents, 59, Esplanade Road. Tel. 21744.
C 18968

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### PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR, "Sunday Chronicle," Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

## BOOKS AND STAMPS.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Second hand French books and history, biography and novels. Write to Box No. 89 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
L 19091

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L 19067

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L R9924

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## EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

IMPORTANT TO STUDENTS—Revision classes for the London Chamber of Commerce Examination of 1924 will commence at the Institute of Commerce from 17th March 1924, Backward Students of any class may join on a nominal fee. Apply personally to PRINCIPAL, MR. BHARUCHA, F.C.R.A. G.D.A., Kanta Building, Kalbadevi.

## FINANCIAL.

WANTED—An experienced and influential GENTLEMAN, either with or without capital to work as a partner in a firm dealing in Mill Stores, Leather Goods for Textile Industries, Chemicals, etc. Apply to Box No. 92, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R R9916

## PROFESSION.

ELECTRO-MAGNETIC TREATMENTS—A proven drugless natural remedy for Rheumatism, Paralysis, Soreness of muscles, Neurasthenia, Asthma Diabetes, General Debility etc. If desired treatments given at patient's residence, if electric current is available. Moderate charges. Particulars from Box No. 97, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
P R9934

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

JUBBULPORE
"LOTUS" BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

(Guaranteed Over British Standard Specification Revised 1920.)

THIS above is now available for immediate delivery ex. our Bombay godown at rate which will be compared favourably with prices quoted for other brands. Exhaustive tests were carried out on "LOTUS" Brand Portland Cement before we placed same on the market and we have no hesitation in stating that same is in every respect equal to any other Brand of Portland cement on the market. Test certificates and samples for test purposes gladly supplied on request.

The Jubbulpore Portland Cement Co., Ltd.,
C. MACDONALD & CO.,
Agents.
Lakmi Building, Ballard Road, Fort.
Tel. No. 418.
M. W.

### NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS, TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 96 PIECES FROM RS. 550.

JEWELLERS, LTD.
Treasun House,
Churchgate St.,
BOMBAY.

# C. P. CEMENT.

卐

"SWASTIKA" BRAND
is equal to the Best English Cements

*TRIAL SOLICITED.*

For Government Tests & other particulars
*Apply to our Selling Agents*
Messrs. SHAPOORJI PALLONJI & CO.
70, Medows Street Fort, Bombay.
and
Messrs. BAKUBHAI AMBALAL & CO.,
Motilal Hirabhai's Market.
Opposite Railway Station, Ahmedabad.

NOW READY

"THE STORY OF COCOGEM."

Vol. 1 "Raw Material, Manufacture and Packing."
Vol. 2 "Advantages and Use."
Vol. 3 "Cook Book" 90 New Recipes.
Vol. 4 "As told by Satisfied Customers."
Send annas 2 for any one volume or annas 6 in stamps for complete library to:—

COCOGEM, Box H
Tatapuram P.O., COCHIN STATE.
T 19106

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever

EVERY NOW and AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open
RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

WE RESHARPEN BLUNT RAZORS AND BLADES keen as new Razors As. 8; new handles fitted Re. 1 each. Blades Re. 1-2 doz.; under 6 As. 2 each. Oil Hones, no experience required to get edge Re. 3-8 each. All Post Free. Surgical Instruments Repaired; Clippers sharpened toilet Re. 1-4; horse Rs. 2 each. Durable thick coat electroplating work done. Hypodermic Syringes stocked. Send for rate card. MATHEWS & CO., Wallace St., opposite John Roberts & Co. off Hornby Road.
T R9210

FOR SALE—WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY, Universal and Dovetailing. For particulars apply to The SHIB IRON AND BRASS WORKS CO., LTD., Mogalserai, E. I. Railway.
T R9803

FOR SALE—BLACK RUBBLE STONES and METAL for buildings and red soil for gardens. Apply to the MANAGER, Khimjee Aesur Virjee, New Pedder Road. Telephone No. 41682.
T R9917

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE OF REMOVAL

ON and from 1st March, 1924, our address would be "Kirti" Building, Forbes Street, (opp. "Bombay Chronicle"), Fort, Bombay.

THE INVICTA ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT CO.
Telephone No. 1[illegible]
Telegrams: "Invicta."

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:—Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per column inch per insertion |
|---|---|
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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4653 of 1923.
SHORT CAUSE.

Plaint presented and filed 20th day of November 1923.

SUMMONS to answer Plaint under Section 27 O. V. rr 1, 5, 7 and 8 and O. VIII, r9 of the Code of Civil Procedure.

BABUBHAI HIRACHAND, of Bombay, Jain Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Walkeshwar, outside the Fort. ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

(1.) Vora Essufali Valiji, (2.) Vora E. M. Motiwalla, (3.) Vora Nurbhai Kikabhai, (4.) Mochi Gopal Govind, (5.) Vora Golamali Badruddin, (6.) Maruti Khanduji, (7.) Vora Kaderbhoy Mahomedbhoy and Co., (8.) Mahadeo Ramji Kukde defendants Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 7 carrying on business at Kumbhar Tukda, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort, in the premises in suit the whereabouts of defendants Nos. 1, 2, 6, and 8 are not known; (9.) Rambaksha Bejnath, (10.) Manilal Mulchand, (11.) Bhaichand Hiralal, (12.) Joshi Trimbukh Ganesh, (13.) Dayabhai Damoderdas, (14) Amritlal Gangaram, (15.) Vithaldas Liladhar, (16.) Chhaganlal Balmukund, (17.) Umedram Maganlal, (18.) Tribhowandas Devchand, (19.) Mohanlal Chhotalal, (20.) Ochhavlal Govindlal, (21.) Maganlal Hargovind, (22.) Manekbai Hiralal, (23.) Girdharlal Pragji, (24.) Jetharam Bhuleshwar, (25.) Dayalal Dharamsey, (26.) Bai Manikor, widow of Lalbhai Itcharam, (27.) Varjivandas Mangaldas, (28.) Balubhai Purshotamdas, (29.) Dayabhai Ghellabhai, (30) Ishwarlal Ghellabhai (31.) Chimanlal Maganlal, (32.) Bhukandas Karsondas (33.) Manekbai Dalichand the defendants 9 to 33, all of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, the defendants Nos. 10, 13, 14, 16, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 28, 29, 30 31, 32, and 33, residing at Kumbhar Tukda, Bhuleshwar, outside the Fort, the premises in suit and the whereabouts of defendants Nos. 9, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 26 and 27 are not known, (34.) Kaderbhoy Babuji, (35.) Hassanally Rajbhai, (36.) Vithal Ranooji, (37.) Anant Subhanji, (38.) Pananlal Manmal, (39) Javerilal Rupchand, (40.) Sakaram Hari, (41.) Dayalal Tribhowandas, (42.) Ramshanker Rajaram, (43.) V. V. Vithalani, (44.) Devidas Panchanilal Panvala, (45.) Manilal Ugadeshwar defendants Nos. 34 and 35 of Bombay Mahomedan Inhabitants and defendants Nos. 36 to 45, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants, Nos. 34, 35, 36 and 38 carrying on business in the premises in suit and defendants Nos. 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44 and 45, residing in the said premises in suit. ..... Defendants.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Greeting: WHERE AS the abovenamed Plaintiffs have filed a plaint in this Court against you the abovenamed Defendants, whereof the following is a concise statement, viz:—

The plaintiff prays that the defendants may be ordered to vacate and give up quiet and peaceable possession of the portions of the premises in their respective occupation to the plaintiffs forthwith, that the defendants Nos. 10, 14, 19, 45, 29 and 30 may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff the rents due by each of them as mentioned in exhibit "D" that the defendants shown in exhibit "C" may be each ordered to pay to the plaintiff rent or in the alternative compensation for use and occupation at the rates per month as mentioned in Ex. "C" from the 11th day of September, 1923, till vacant possession of the portion of the premises in the occupation of the defendants respectively is given to the plaintiff that the defendants may be ordered to pay to the plaintiff his costs of the suit and for further and other reliefs.

You are hereby summoned to appear in this Court on the 17th day of March, 1924, at quarter past eleven o'clock standard time in the forenoon in person or by an Advocate duly instructed by an Attorney of this Court and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions to answer the abovenamed Plaintiff and as the day fixed for your appearance is appointed for the final disposal of the suit, you must produce all your witnesses on that day, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the suit will be heard and determined in your absence; and you will bring with you (or send by your Attorney) any document in your possession or power containing evidence relating to the merits of the Plaintiffs' case or upon which you intend to rely in support of your case.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this 27th day of November, 1923.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL
For Prothonotary.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,

The 27th day of November, 1923.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### WANTED.

WANTED—A CHIEF OFFICER for Bhavnagar Municipality. Pay Rs. 150-300. The starting pay of the candidate will be according to the fitness of the candidate.

The candidate should be a graduate in Civil Engineering of any recognized university or he should have served as a chief officer or as a SECRETARY in any Municipality.

The candidate should apply to the undersigned before 25th of March, 1924, sending his testimonials and stating the starting pay he will require, the age, and the place of birth.

PURBHOODAS BHUGWANDAS,
President,
Bhavnagar City Municipality,
Bhavnagar.
C19107

### NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED will retire from the firm of Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co., Solicitors, from the 1st March, 1924, from which date he will carry on business as Solicitor under the name, firm and style of Messrs. Bhimji and Co., at No. 4, Oak Lane, in the premises owned by Messrs. Mehta Laljee and Co.

Dated this 26th day of February, 1924.
BHIMJI N. DALAL.
C19064

### PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I am in no way connected in business with my younger brother Mulchand, son of Ramlal and I am not and shall not be responsible for any debts or liabilities incurred or to be incurred by my said brother either in business or otherwise and any one dealing with him will do so on the sole risk and responsibility of my said brother.

KHARETIRAM RAMLAL BROKER.
Golpitha, Jariwala Buildings.
R9908

### NOTICE.

INDIAN ELECTRICAL DEVELOPMENT, LIMITED.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to Section 217 (1) and (2) of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913, a General Meeting of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the registered office of the company, Sudama House, Sprott Road, Ballard Estate, Bombay on TUESDAY, the 8th April, 1924, at 1 p.m. (S.T.) when the account of the winding up showing how the property and assets of the Company have been disposed of, will be laid before the shareholders and all necessary explanation thereof will be furnished.

NAGINDAS P. MEHTA,
Liquidator.
Bombay, 1st March, 1924. C1901

## TENDERS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY COMPANY
(Incorporated in England.)

### NOTICE.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of coal ashes from Parel shed and refuse from the Parel Workshops on the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway and will be received in the Agent's Office, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 12th March, 1924.

Forms of tender at Re. 1 each can be obtained from the Loco and Carr. Superintendent, Parel.

Tenderers will be required to pay a sum of Rs. 100 in cash as earnest money direct to the Treasurer Broad Gauge system, Bombay, and to attach the receipt obtained for it to the tender before submission to the Agent, otherwise the tender will not be considered.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender and reserves the right to accept any tender in whole or in part.

N. MEDLEY,
Deputy Agent and Secretary,
B. B. and C. I. Railway.
Church Gate Station,
27th February, 1924.
C19085

### NOTICE.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the Agent North Western Railway, Lahore, for making garments and articles in cloth as required in the North Western Railway Clothing Factory, Moghalpura, during the period April, 1924, to March, 1925. All material will be supplied free of charge and a certain number of machines both sewing and button holing will be loaned free of charge and upkeep by the Controller of Stores, North Western Railway.

Tenders which will be available for issue on 27th February, 1924, must be submitted on the prescribed forms obtainable from and on payment of Rs. 5 per copy to the Undersigned, and must reach the Agent's Office not later than 2 p.m. on MONDAY, the 17th March, 1924.

The Agent of the North Western Railway reserves to himself the right to reject any, any part of, or all of the Tenders received in answer to this Advertisement without assigning any reason for such rejection.

C. F. LANGER,
Controller of Stores,
N. W. Railway.
Office of the Controller of Stores Moghalpura (Lahore)
Dated [illegible]

## TENDERS.

### NOTICE TO BUILDING CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED by the East India Cotton Association, Limited, for the erection of their New Premises at Sewri, Bombay.

2. Plans and Conditions of Contract may be seen at the offices of the architects, Messrs. Gregson, Batley and King, Chartered Bank Building, Esplanade Road, between the hours of 11 a.m. and 6 p.m., and tender forms obtained on payment of Rs. 15.

3. Tenders will be received up to 12 noon on FRIDAY, the 14th day of March, 1924, at the offices of the East India Cotton Association, Ltd., Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. A Deposit of Rs. 10,000 in cash or currency notes should accompany each tender which will be refunded on non-acceptance.

GREGSON, BATLEY & KING,
Architects and Surveyors,
Chartered Bank Building.
Bombay, 1st March, 1924.
C19094

## AUCTION SALE.

### MUSSAJEE JAFFERJEE

NOTICE.

Under instructions received from the Chief Ordnance Officer, Kirkee Arsenal, the undersigned will hold a Public Auction outside the Kirkee Arsenal on FRIDAY, 7th March, 1924, at 2 p.m. of the following serviceable and unserviceable stores including clothing:

A large quantity of Cooking Pots, Brass, Copper, Aluminium and Iron, Horse and Bullock shoes, Bolts and nuts, Brass and Copper nails and screws.

Blankets, Mosquito nets, Dhurries and Coats warm.

Tents I.P.P. flies inners, washers steel, Locks, Hurricane Lamps, Globes, Lamps, Bullocks Jhools, Stoves, Axes pickheads, Felt, Leather, waterbottles, Tubes, Shovels, Gunny Canvas, Tin, Vices, Barrows wheels, Anvils, Cordage, Cotton Tape, Mamooties, Cordage hemp, Enamelware, Web, Jhools, Steel, Mild Scrap, Steel cast scrap, Tools, Bellows, Tiles, Cloths Rags, Carts wheels, Boxes, Buckets, Ground Sheets, Pipes hose, Camp kettles, Basins, Drums, and etc.

Conditions of sale:—will be read over on the spot.

MUSSAJIE JAFFERJEE,
Government Auctioneer.
Bombay, 3rd March, 1924.

### J. S MODY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
Apollo Street.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 JEEVAN ROUND PEARLS.

Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March, 1924, at 3 p.m. (S. T.) at their Auction Rooms, in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Thakar Chapsey Jeewandas and on account and at the risk of Sha Jeewanchand Dharamchand, an Insolvent.

2 large round Jeevan Pearls about 26 chavs.

The said pearls will be on view from the 3rd instant.

Terms—25 per cent. deposit and delivery by the next day.

AUCTION SALE ON TUESDAY THE 4TH MARCH 1924 AT 2-30 P. M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE OFFICE AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GODREJ SAFES, OLIVER NO. 9 TYPEWRITER, ELECTRIC CEILING FANS, PARTITION SCREENS ETC.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., are instructed to sell by public auction on TUESDAY, the 4th day of March 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at King's Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, very valuable made-to-order office and household furniture etc of Messrs. W. H. Scales and Co. Ltd., and others comprising oval dining table, arm and armless chairs, roll top writing desk, office writing tables, glass and panel door office cupboards, File cabinets, Chesterfield sofas and easy chairs, Godrej special and C. quality safes Oliver No. 9 brief typewriter, mirror door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, marble top dressing and washhand tables, electric ceiling fans, teak and glass partition screens, chest of drawers, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE ON WEDNESDAY, THE 5TH MARCH, 1924, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Auction Sale of very valuable made-to-order Bank Furniture, 5 "Godrej" and 4 "Milner's" Safes, 2 Cash Chests, 3 "Remington" and 1 Oliver Typewriters, Steel File Cabinets, Steel Record Stands, Roneo Copying Machine, Copying Presses, Cash Boxes, Electric Pendants with fancy shades, Osler's Ceiling Electric Fans, Partition Screen, Minimax Fire Extinguishers, etc., etc., of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. (in Liquidation).

By order of the Attorney for the Liquidators of the Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd. (in Liquidation), Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of March 1924 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.) at "Ewart House", Tamarind Lane, Fort, the entire Bank Furniture, etc., of the Alliance Bank of Simla, Ltd. (in liquidation), comprising plain and roll top writing tables, revolving and arm office chairs, high counter chairs, stationery, cupboards, copying presses, steel file cabinets, steel record stands, benches, "Godrej" and "Milner's" safe suitable for Banks and Offices, cash chests, Remington and Oliver Typewriters, Roneo copying machine, cash boxes, fancy electric pendants, Osler ceiling fans, teak and glass partition screen, minimax fire extinguishers, etc., etc.

Catalogues are pulbished and the property is on view.

J.S. MODY & CO.
Auctioneers,
Bombay, 3rd March, 1924.

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## AUCTION SALE.

**MENESSE & CO.**
AUCTIONEERS.
No. 19, Hummum Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 4083.

AUCTION SALE OF 2000 BALES OF HIGH CLASS STAPLED COTTON.

Under instructions from Messrs. W. & A. Graham & Co, on behalf of Captain Zahic, Master of the S S 'Piave' Messrs. MENESSE & CO, will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 6th March 1924, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at Colaba Sasseon Dock on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged Cotton:—

Ex. S.S. 'Piave'

About 2000 Bales stated to be high class stapled Cotton shipped by Messrs. Ralli Bros., Volkart Bros. Tata., The Japan Cotton Trading Co,, The Bombay Coy., Ltd., The Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, The Toyo Menka Kaisha and others.

The above will be sold in Lots to suit the requirements of the purchaser.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1924.

**GANDHI & CO.**
Auctioneers and Commission Agents
No. 73, Medows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24927.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of Immoveable Property situate at Cadell Road, Mahim, outside the Fort, advertised for sale on Sunday, the 2nd Instant has been POSTPONED sine die.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay 3rd March, 1924.

**MEHTA & CO.**
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY.
119, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 21285.

NOTICE.

Auction Sale of Jewelled Ornaments which was advertised to take place at our rooms on Wednesday, the 5th Instant, by order of Messrs. Malvi, Mody Ranchhordas & Co., Attorneys for Hon. Sir Pursottumdas Thakoredas and others and on account and at the risk of Pursottum Ratansey has been POSTPONED until further notice.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1924.

## AMUSEMENTS.

Under Public Patronage
**Lalitkaladarsha Sangit Natak Mandali**
Founded by
Late Mr. Keshavrao Bhonsle.
AKOLA:— SHRI RAMA THEATRE.
Monday 3rd March 1924 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)
MRITCHHAKATIK.
Wednesday 5th March 1924 at 9 p. m. (S.T.)
SOUBHADRA.
Saturday 8th March 1924 at 9 p. m. (S. T.)
RAKSHASHI-
MAHATVAKANKSHA.
Proprietors:— Pendharkar and Chapekar.

Just for COST PRICE a limited stock of Beautiful
**AMRUTANJAN**
EXERCISE NOTE BOOKS.
(10 lb. lazed Paper)
Ruled and Unruled—40, 64, 80, pages
40 p. 1 Gross 6-12-0, 64 P. 1 Gross 10-8-0
80 P. 1 Gross 13-8-0.
Bound Note Book—Ruled and Unruled
1, 1½ & 2 quires.
1 Quire Bound Doz. 3-6-0. 1½ Quire Doz. 4-8-0, 2 Quires Doz. 6-10-0.
N B.—Only wholesale Stationers need apply.
**AMRUTANJAN DEPOT:**
7, Thumbu Chetty Street, MADRAS.

## AMUSEMENTS.

# WEST-END CINEMA
A SUPERB EQUITY PICTURE
TO-NIGHT! —7 REELS— THIS WEEK!
DANIEL CARSON GOODMAN DRAMA
## "WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WOMEN?"
A Splendid Drama with an all-Star cast, including
**BARBARA CASTLETON**
**MONTAGU LOVE**
**CONSTANCE BENNETT**
**RODLA ROCQUE**

Woman—the Enigma—from the very birth of the human race—
Woman—the Eternal Riddle—has baffled wise men throughout the ages
Crafty old Solomon—gay Henry VIII—cruel Bluebeard—the much married Goodwin—all groped in vain for the secret—
Now comes the answer, big and decisive, in a photoplay of terrific drama, conceived and executed by Daniel Carson Goodman.—
It roots out deceit, hypocrisy and extravagance and rears a glorious monument to love and human understanding—
See it and you need guess no longer:—

## "WHAT'S WRONG WITH THE WOMEN?"
The Programme includes the International News.
To-day: 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S. T.)
# WEST-END CINEMA
(New Churney Road.)

Bombay's Best Feature-House
# NOVELTY CINEMA
Phone No. 40106
TO-NIGHT Presents TO-NIGHT
ONLY FOR ONE DAY
Special for "Maha Shivaratra"
MAHARASHTRA FILM CO'S.
Historical Production
# "SINHAGAD"
The Film that beat all Cinema Records last year.
Also
TO-NIGHT AND DAILY
# "Mahatma's Miracle"
2-Reels
Being the First Unique Indian Topical of
## MAHATMA GANDHI'S RECENT OPERATION AND RELEASE
Produced with the greatest difficulty.
To-Night 6 Shows—1-45, 3-30, 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
**MAHATMA GANDHIKI JAY!**

# GRAND FANCY FETE
GLORIA CHURCH GROUNDS; BYCULLA,
IN AID OF THE BOMBAY CATHOLIC WELFARE, ORGANISATION
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF THEIR EXCELLENCIES THE GOVERNOR AND LADY WILSON
OPENED BY
The Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. CADELL.
30 Attractive Stalls, Amusements, Musical Entertainments.
Restaurant and Bar.

BANDS IN ATTENDANCE.

AESCULAPIAN HALL.
1. Lucid Explanation of Darwin's Doctrine of Evolution in three stages.
Absolutely the latest in the scientific world.
2. PHYSICAL FITNESS TESTED.
3. A NOVEL PRIZE COMPETITION for Special Physical Atainmentst for MEN and WOMEN.

# EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 9-30 p.m.
ESPINOSA'S GAIETY REVUE CO.
"TIME, PLEASE."
CINEMA AT 6-30 p.m.
"HER UNWILLING HUSBAND."
Featuring BLANCHE SWEET.

# EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"LOVE"
Featuring LOUISE GLAUM.

# EMPRESS THEATRE.
TO-DAY AT 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
"REPORTED MISSING."
Featuring OWEN MOORE.
A Magnificent PATHECOLOUR.

# IMPERIAL
TO-NIGHT Presents
Imperial Production
## RAJA HARISCHANDRA
The most powerful story in seven reels, Dont miss to see it
Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.
Saturday & Sunday Extra show at 3-30 p.m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

# SHIPPING.

## ARRIVALS.

March 1.

S S Nippon, Delastovich, Trieste.
S S Havildar, Palmer, Rangoon.
S S Vasna, Gulliver, Busreh.

## DEPARTURES.

March 2.

S S Neidenfels, Miller, Hamburg via Karachi
S S Manchester Exchange, William, Rangoon.
S S Gambada, Denna, Aden via Karachi.
S S Jalaveera, Lawson, Rangoon.
S S General Smuts, Davis, Hull.

S S Nippon:—L. Triestino Company's steamer Nippon 3959 tons Captain A Delastovich, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Trieste with a general cargo.

S S Havildar:—Messrs. Turner Morrison & Company's steamer Havildar 3086 tons, Captain H Palmer arrived in harbour on Saturday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons Captain A B Gulliver arrived in harbour on Saturday from Busreh with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Neidenfels:—Messrs. W & A Graham Company's steamer Neidenfels 1745 tons Captain H Miller sailed from harbour yesterday for Hamburg via Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Manchester Exchange:—Messrs. Forbes F Campbell & Company's steamer Manchester Exchange 2649 tons, Captain H William sailed from harbour yesterday for Rangoon with same bottom cargo.

S S Gambada:—The B I S N Company's steamer Gambada 3252 tons, Captain G H A Denne sailed from harbour yesterday for Aden via Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Jalaveera:—The Scindia S N Company's steamer Jalaveera 1909 tons, Captain A L Lawson sailed from harbour yesterday for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S General Smuts:—Messrs. W & A Graham & Company's steamer General Smuts 2898 tons, Captain J Davis sailed from harbour yesterday for Hull with a general cargo.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(Sunday, March 2.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.
1 Streetkerf 3823 Cal. 2/3 E D S & C
2 Mantua 5689 London 1/3 M M & Co.
3 Castalia 4083 Liverpool 12/3 Graham Co.
4 Cl. Kenneth 3159 N F, N F, J F & Co.
5 Karagola 3647 Africa 5/3 M M & Co.
6 Mandala 5190, Ant. 7-3, M M & Co.
6 Mundra 4461, N F, N F, M M & Co.
7 Ct Valencia 4538 L'pool 1073 K N Co.
8 Homestead 4929 N Y N F, Vol Bros.
9 Steelville 2390 Hull 3/3 Graham & Co.
10 Dogra 3281 Japan T M & Co.
11 Alps Maru 4862 Kobe, 12/3 O S Kaisha.
12 Dumana 5112 Karachi N F M M & Co.
14 Craconia 4762 Trieste 1/3 L Triestino.
15 Sierra Leone 1932, Calcutta, 28-2, Graham & Co.
16 Genoa 3990 Dunkirk 20/3 O S Kaisha.
17 Piave 4634, N F, Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Gambhira 3196 Karachi N F., M M & Co.
3 Barpeta 1877 P. Gulf, 5/3 M M & Co.
5 Genl. Smuts 2698 Hull 1/3 Graham & Co.
8 Rio Claro 2510 Antwerp N F, Graham & Co.
9 Lahore, 3143, NF, 29/2, M M and Co.
10 & 11 Neidenfels 3386, Karachi N F, Graham & Co.
12 & 14 Jeddah 2123 Jeddah 5-3, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Hakadate Maru 5254 Japan 11/3 N Y Kaisha.
D & E Jalaterang 1464 Rangoon N F S S N Co.
F Vitallia 2681 N F, N F, S S N Co.
G P R Jalaputra 3113 N F N F S S N Co.
M Abydos 1949 N F, N F, J. M & Co.
M Jalavara 2853, N F, N F, S S N Co.
N Nirrpura 3647 Cal. N F, M M & Co.

## LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Mongolia due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 14th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Devanha due about 21st March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 28th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Narkunda due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 11th April Agent P and O S N Co.
Delta due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 25th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Moldavia due about 2nd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 9th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 16th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 23rd May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mooltan due about 30th May, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 6th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Malwa due about 13th June, Agents P and O S N Co.
Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agents P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July Agent P and O S N Co.
Caledonia due about 18th July, Agents P and O S N C.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Matiana due about 29th February, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 10th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Domala due about 14th March, Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra due about 28th March Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Simla due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Elysia due about 16th March, Agent W and A Graham Co
City of Calcutta due about 19th March, Agent K N Co.
California due about 29th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Karachi due about 29th March, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 9th April, Agent W and A Graham and Co.
City of Paris due about 10th April, Agents K N Co.
Massilia due about 23rd April, Agent W. and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpore due about 8th April, Agent, K N Co.
Clan Maclean due about 9th March Agent J. F Co.
Circassia due about 11th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 14th May Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Canterbury due about 28th May Agent K N Co.
Castalia due about 8th June Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Evansville due about 6th March, Agent K & Co.
Elyspia due about 22nd June, Agent W & A Graham Co.
City of Venice (not fixed) Agent K N Co.
City of Hongkong due about 16th June Agent K N Co.
City of Karachi due about 13th July Agent K N Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July Agent K N Co.
City of Valencia due about 16th August Agent K N Co.
City of Baroda due about 24th August Agent K N Co.
City of Canterbury due about 25th September Agent K N Co.
City of London due about 7th October Agent K N Co.
City of Harvard due about 19th October Agent K N Co.
Clan Macnair due about 16th March, Agent J F and Co.
City of Madrid due about 9th March, Agent K N Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Massilia due about 3rd August, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Circassia due about 17th August, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 7th September Agent W and A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 21st September, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 5th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Scindia due about 26th October, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Nagpur due about 27th October, Agent K N & Co.
City of Paris due about 6th November, Agent, K N & Co.
Massilia due about 9th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
California due about 14th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Cairo due about 13th November, Agent K N Co.
City of Poona due about 24th November, Agent K N Co.
Circassia due about 11th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 24th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 8th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Tannenfels due about 12th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Reichenfels due about 7th March Agent W and A Graham Co.
Crostafels due about 1st March Agent W & A Graham Co.
Trifels due about 1st March Agent W & A Graham Co.
Liebenfels due about 19th March Agent W & A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Hoogkerk due about 5th April Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Bovenkerk due about 26th April Agent E D Sassoon Co.
Sommekdijk due about 15th March Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM CHRISTIANIA.

Alfred Nobel due about 12th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HULL.

Hindoo due about 3rd March Agent J F Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Gerania due about 14th March Agent L T Co.
Pilsna due about 18th March Agent L Co.
Dondolo due about 21st March, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Aquileia due about 5th March, Agent M Italiana.
Capodanate due about 22nd March Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

City of Lahore due about 15th of March Agent F F Campbell Co.
Arcturus due about 3rd March, Agent V Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Andes Maru due about 12th March, Agent O S K.
Bengal Maru due about 4th March Agent N Y Kaisha.
Muneran Maru due about 19th March Agent N Y Kaisha.
Argun Maru due about 23rd March Agent O S Kaisha.
Lima Maru due about 26th March Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 27th March Agent O S Kaisha.
Tokushima Maru due about 30th March Agent N Y Kaisha.
Ryojin Maru due about 15th March, Agent O S K.
Atlas Maru due about 24th April, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Soudan due about 5th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Morea due about 7th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Alipore due about 15th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Naldera due about 4th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Nagpur due about 24th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Kielderpore due about 27th March Agent P & O S N Co.
Perim due about 28th March, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 18th April, Agent P and O S N Co.
Jeypore due about 22nd April, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Karapara due about 8th March, Agents B I S N Co.
Khandala due about 22nd March Agent B I S N Co.
Gantoise due about 12th March, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Karoa due about 5th April, Agent B I S N Co.

## EXPORTS.

March 1.

S S Costolia for Marseilles—2000 cwts gingelly seed Volkart Bros; 400 cwt mustard seed Volkart Bros; 62½ cwt gum C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Costolia for Liverpool—125 bales wool P F F Campbell & Co; 49 bales wool raw C Chaganmal; 13 bales wool raw C Ghanashamdas & Co; 44 bales wool raw D Kondanmal; 6 bales wool raw H Balkisandas; 21 bales wool raw R Peerchand; 143 wool raw C Ramsarup; 8 bales wool raw H Ramgopal; 44 bales wool raw G Gumanmal; 29 bales wool raw R Veerchand; 29 bales wool raw B Shrivalabh; 898 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal & Co; 318 cwt groundnut oil cakes N V Velmohemad.

S S Costolia for New York—18 bales woollen carpets Rugs Flaming Shaw & Co.

S S Costolia for Glasgow—561 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Neidenfels for Bremen—110 cases raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co.

S S Neidenfels for Hamburg—2 bales buffalo hids H M Halim & Co; 55 bales raw cotton M Rambhagat & Co; 55 bales bone smens Hajilinghshurts & Co; 500 cwt oil cakes L Ebramji; 687½ cwt groundnut oil cake L Ebramji.

S S Homestead for New York—40 cwt fish rounds E Dhanjee.

S S Mandala for Antwerp—48 bales hemp R Ramjeewan; 119 bales raw cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Mandala for Havre—55 bales raw cotton E Spinner & Co.

S S Nippon for Trieste—660 bales raw cotton Patel Cotton Co.

S S Zomies L Cambonis for Leith—1000 cwts cotton seed Strauss & Co.

S S Zomies L Cambonis for Dunkirk—220 bales cotton raw B Carsondas & Co.

S S General Smuts for Hull—4000 cwt rape seed Louis Dreyfus.

S S Rioclaro for Barcelona—150 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S City of Valencia for Antwerp—2000 cwt groundnuts Louis Dreyfus; 220 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S City of Valencia for Ghent—110 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S City of Valencia for Dunkirk—110 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Dernana for Hamburg—100 cwt casein Indian Babulal Gopaldjee & Co; 499½ cwt ajwanseed C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Dernana for Hull—2001 cwt myrabollams C Jivanlal & Co.

S S Caledonia for London—78 cwt camudrafein A Salbh.

S S Clankenneth for Hamburg—385 bales raw teoton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Dogne for Osaka—500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Dogne for Kobe—200 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Hokodate Maru for Shanghai—2000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha.

S S Hokodate Maru for Kobe—1500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe—600 bales raw cotton Birla Bros.

S S Alps Maru for Kobe—500 bales raw cotton Ozu Burin & Co; 1500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Alps Maru for Nagoya—400 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

## IMPORTS.

March 1.

S S Clan Kenneth from Manchester Agents James Finlay & Co.—849 cases cottons; 272 cases cotton yarn; 25 bundles boot protectors; 39 d/s zinc chloride; 272 bales newspaper; 50 bundles boot nails; 40 bales wool tops; 28 cases soap; 1794 bundles hoops; 50 kegs disinfecting powder; 93 cases old files; 280 kegs alizarine; 46 casks alizarine; 111 pieces steel; 93 bundles steel; 48 bales tallow; 7 d/s cable; 12 cases dry colour; 2 d/s dry colour.

From Glasgow—882 cases whisky; 50 Hhds ale; 5500 firebricks; 109 bags fire clay; 1415 bags pipes; 813 bundles galvd care sheets; 2000 stoneware and jars; 265 pieces packages bridgework; 15 cases rum; 45 cass ginger wine; 498 casks cool pitch; 123 bale cool pitch; 55 cisterns; 33 bundles tubes; 15 cases sewing cotton reels; 500 d/s sanitary fluid; 20 d/s anti corrosive composition; 20 cases anti fouling composition; 150 bales newspapers; 3852 pieces mild steel; 59 bales cottons.

From Liverpool—175 bales newspapers; 290 bales paper; 18000 fire bricks; 130 cases whisky; 402 bundles steel sheets; 100 cases candles; 98 cases carbonate of ammonia; 139 cases biscuits; 1910 boxes soap; 596 cases soap; 52 cases aluminium circles; 2700 d/bags soda ash; 25 cases zom-buk; 19 cases marble work; 80 cases cottons; 30 cases cotton yarn; 26 cases pepe; 12 cases ham and bacon; 3000 bags bicarb soda; 7302 bundles galvd coir sheets; 675 bundles galvd plain sheets; 2370 casks china clay; 10 cases glue; 500 d/s caustic soda; 400 d/s sodium sulphate; 45 cases colour; 1557 kegs paint; 3551 bundles hoops; 53 d/s oil; 94 e'ware pipes; 40 e'ware junctions; 725 bends; 94 cases screws; 173 packages tyres; 500 pipes; 38 casks solid bicorbon; 32 cases bobbins; 25 cases phosphorous; 56 cases tramp twine; 32 pieces plates and angles; 39 bundles plates and angles; 57 pieces girders; 30 cases channels; 500 bundles springs; 203 cases condiments; 2660 cases marble tiles.

From Genoa—100 cases permouth; 15 cases silk waste yarn; 6 cases aniline colour; 4 cases buttons.

S S Grithead from Cardiff Agents Mitsui Bussan Kaisha—3643 tons coal.

S S Riverway from Calcutta Agents Andrew Yule & Co—5013 tons navigation coal.

## AMERICAN MARKETS.

### MESSRS. A. NORDEN AND COMPANY'S REPORT.

January 31, 1924.

Cotton: From a purely local standpoint, the technical position would seem to have improved during the week, the dullness having induced considerable liquidation and scattered short selling, the contracts gravitating into the hands of strong people, with some indications that this may result in the local stock again coming under concentrated control, perhaps in March or perhaps in May.

From the more legitimate standpoint of world trade, there continues to be a preponderance of evidence that events are shaping for at least a return to about the high price levels of the late fall, while the chances are good for extreme bullish possibilities before the end of the season. It is useless to repeat over again the bullish arguments as to the American crop taken by itself; half the season will be behind us to-day and takings out of the inadequate supply are well ahead of what they should me if all are to be provided for until new cotton is available. Curtailment continues to be talked of, but it materializes slowly, and with the active demand for spot cotton in Southern markets, especially for export, it may well be found before long that forced curtailment will be necessary owing to lack of material. It is already being rumored that some cotton merchants have oversold and are trying to cancel commitments.

And taking the world as a whole, no relief can be seen. India is also short of supplies for local mills; their normal requirements are given as 900,000 Bales and on a reasonable division of the available remnant they can only have 500,000 to 600,000 Bales. The Brazilian crop will be hardly half of the yield that was expected a few weeks ago, and there is no prospect anywhere of anything but the probability, or almost the certainty that, first in one direction and then in another, the world's cotton supplies will gradually dwindle to practically a famine basis, this process continuing perhaps for several weeks, or perhaps months, after American mills will have been relieved by the first pickings of another crop.

As to that other crop, the government weather report confirms that preparations have been delayed almost everywhere, while private advices from South West Texas speak of a very late start for that section, practically the only source of August cotton. However, it is too early to pay much attention to such items.

We continue to feel that only a scalping market can be expected for the present, but that purchases on moderate declines should ultimately show nice profits.

Coffee: The market has been very firm with everything pointing to higher prices, increasing demand both here and abroad, American stock and afloat again well below last year, Brazil maintaining control of receipts to below requirements and continued talk of a small crop for 1924-25. Temporarily, it looks as if with December well over 10 cents and nearly 2 cents higher than a few weeks ago a halting point should be seen, but careful consideration of the above factors would seem to point to still higher prices in the long run.

Sugar: A sharp advance into new highs with Cuban grinding in full swing is certainly an impressive demonstration of the inherent strength of the situation, although many attribute the firmness to the large quantities held immobilized by the speculative holdings of leading European and Cuban operators. Following this bulge to well over five cents, there should be some reaction and yesterday at the close the market had a rather unhealthy appearance, but with such strong people in control and Cuban producers so well financed, it is quite possible that still higher prices may be seen.

The Chicago Market: Public opinion as to the value of Wheat seems to be veering towards the constructive side and little is now heard of supercabundance of supplies. As the new ideas spread, the market is likely to work still higher and a scalping policy on the bull side would seem to be warranted. On the other hand, Corn looks heavy and there is considerable straddling going on, buying Wheat and selling Corn.

### TANNED HIDES.

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Out of 38,000 offered, 34,000 were sold. Small offerings of Madras qualities were eagerly competed and realised at half penny to 1d. higher.

Calf skins were 1d. to 2d. dearer.

Best Bombay ½d. to 1d. dearer.

Heavier Fully 1d. dearer.

Ordinary Inferior ½d. dearer.

LONDON, Feb. 29.

Linseed La Plata Argentine. There was small trade at further decline, closing steady at 18 April-May shipment. Paid and sellers.

Castorseed Bombay £24 Feb-March sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay £10½ Feb-March quoted easy.

Freight of Coal.—Cardiff to Bombay 13/3.

# COMMERCIAL.

## MONEY MARKET.

### EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, March 1.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 7/16.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4 15/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/4 1/2.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/4, 17/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1/4 3/4.
Bank's buying T. T. 1/4 9/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/4 19/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D. D. Frcs. 670.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. Frcs. 740.
Bank's buying D. D. Frcs. 730.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 151½.
Bank's buying 60 D/st D. P. Rs. 145½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 172.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 241.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 171½.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 340.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York dol. 4.29 7/8.
London—Paris Frcs. 102.00.
London—Switzerland Frcs. 24.80.
London—Brussels Frcs. 117.00.
London—Rome Liras 99.70.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—Quiet market.

| | London, Mah. 1. |
|---|---|
| Telegraph Transfers .. | .. 1/4 9/16 dull. |
| Bar Gold .. .. | |
| Bar Silver Spot. .. | .. 33 9/16 Steady |

### LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

| | Bombay, Mar. 1. Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic .. — .. | 1/4 7/16 |
| Bank Demand .. .. .. | 1/4 15/32 |
| Dec. Acceptance 3m/s .. .. | 1/4 11/16 |
| Fcs. Demand .. .. .. | 670 |
| American Dollars .. .. .. | 340 |
| Hongkong Dollars .. .. | 172 |
| Shanghai .. .. .. .. | 241 |
| Japan .. .. .. .. | 151 1/2 |
| Singapore .. .. .. .. | 171 1/2 |
| Market Steady | |

### DISCOUNTS.

| | London, Feb. 29. |
|---|---|
| DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st .. | 3 3/8 |
| „ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st | 3 5/8 |
| „ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st | 4 1/4 |
| „ „ „ 6 m/st .. | 4 3/8 |
| Centes 5 per cent. .. .. .. | 21 5/8 |

### BULLION.

Bombay, March 1.

Bar gold ready, Rs. 28/11.
Bar gold forward, Rs. 28/7/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 28/7.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 82/6.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 83/13.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 83/4.

LONDON, February 29.

Bar gold ready, £95-11 16/8.
Silver ready, d. 33/7 16/8.
Silver forward, d. 33-4.

TONE OF SILVER—Quiet—London speculators covering.

### GOLD.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

Ready —26—10—3

| Vaida Opening | Highest. | Lowest. | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fgoan 26—8—6 | 26 7 6 | 26 7 6 | 26 7 6 |
| Chaitar 26—3—3 | | 26—7—0 | 26—7— |
| Fagan—5— | | | |
| Chitar—9— | | | |

Tone—Market Quiet.

### SILVER.

Bombay., Mar. 1.

Ready —32—6

| Vaida. Opening. | Highest. | Lowest. | At 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Fagon 8 —14— | 83—1—0 | | 82—14— |
| Chaitar 83—4—0 | 83—7—0 | | 83—4—0 |

Teji Mandi.
Fagon 1—1—0
Chaitar 1—10—0
Tone—Market Quiet

## BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent. Government Paper Rs. 68/8.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan Rs. 84/8.
5 per cent. War Loan Rs. 93/6.
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 97/4.
5 per cent. Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 98/2.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1925 Rs. 102/12.
5½ per cent. Bonds due 1923 Rs. 103/12.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1927 Rs. 101/4.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1930 Rs. 102/9.
6 per cent. Bonds due 1932 Rs. 103/14.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 107/12.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79.
6 per cent. Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent. Municipal due 1974 Rs. 75/8.
6 per cent. Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101/4.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 75/8.

### BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

| | | per lb. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Kilachand .. | ..No. | 14 1/2 | 15 | 3 | 0 |
| Kilachand .. | ..No. | 20 1/2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Currimbhai .. | ..No. | 12 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 3 |
| Elphinstone .. | ..No. | 12 1/2 | | | — |
| David .. .. | ..No. | 10 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Shapurji .. | ..No. | 10 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Trikamdas .. | ..No. | 10 1/2 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Sattara .. | ..No. | 10 1/4 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Shapurji .. | ..No. | 6 1/2 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Lighthouse .. | ..No. | 6 1/2 | 0 | 13 | 3 |
| Japan .. .. | ..No. | 40 /1 | 1 | 14 | 0 |
| Japan .. .. | ..No. | 42 /2 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Japan .. .. | ..No. | 20 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Japan .. .. | ..No. | 32 | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| | | | | | 0 |
| | | | | | 0 |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

March 1.

To-day Reuter reported a sharp fall of 75 to 85 points in New York futures. The market declined on local selling and lack of buying power. Liverpool has been reported 17 to 20 points up. The market advanced on short covering.

Advices from America continue to be disappointing and the recent recovery was lost yesterday so that prices are once again very near the lowest point touched. So long as the market is influenced by outside factors, it is impossible to form any definite view, but when once the market is left to its own resources we anticipate that the strength of the statistical position will make its influence felt and that prices will recover to a more reasonable level.

Owing to the sharp decline in New York futures the Marwari Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 561 i.e. Rs. 11¼ lower than yesterday's closing rate for F G Broach April/May. At the opening Bull operators bought lifting the prices to Rs. 564. At about this level Offices and a prominent Indore operator sold which caused a set-back to Rs. 560½ but soon recovered to Rs. 562 on buying by Jobbers and after small fluctuations closed at Rs. 560½ at 4 p.m. At Cotton Green, the market opened at Rs. 558 and declining to Rs. 556 on selling by Jobbers advanced to Rs. 559 on buying by Commission Houses and closed easy at Rs. 557½ at 6-30 p.m.

Fine M G Oomra March opening at Rs. 533½ advanced to Rs. 536 on buying by Offices. At about this level several other Offices sold which caused the prices to decline to Rs. 532½ but at once improved to Rs. 534½ on buying by Bull operators and closed at Rs. 532 at 4 p.m. while Oomra May opening at Rs. 543½ advanced to Rs. 545 on buying by Offices. The values then gave way to Rs. 542½ on several other Offices and a European firm's selling but once more recovered to Rs. 544 in sympathy with the advance in Broach and closed easy at Rs. 541 on continued selling by Offices and a European firm. Fully good M G Bengal March and May were nominally quoted at Rs. 495 and Rs. 500 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was steady yesterday and the enquiry was fairly good for nice quality.

To-day's tenders are as follows:—
Fully Good M G Bengal 700 bales.
Fine M G Central Provinces No. 1 500 bales.
Total 1,200 bales

### COTTON BAZAR CLOSING QUOTATIONS (6-30 P. M.)

| | | Bombay, Mar. 1. |
|---|---|---|
| Fully Good Broach | April/May .. | 557 1/2 |
| Fully Good Bengal | March .. | 493 |
| Fully Good Bengal | May. .. | 498 |
| Fine Oomra .. | March. .. | 532 |
| Fine Oomra .. | May. .. | 538 1/2 |

| | Liverpool, Mar. 1. To-day's prices |
|---|---|
| Mar. | 16.58 |
| Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. C. May | 16.54 |
| Liverpool. July | 16.25 |
| Oct. | 14.82 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

| | London, Feb. 29. |
|---|---|
| Total Actual Export .. .. .. | 70,00 |
| „ Forwarded .. .. .. | 56,000 |
| „ Imports .. .. .. | 35,000 |
| „ Stock .. .. .. .. | 852,000 |
| Actual Weekly Sales .. .. .. | 434.000 |
| Water Trust .. .. .. .. | 2 1/2 |
| Printers Cloth .. .. .. | 44/6 |

### AMERICAN MARKETS.

| | New York, Feb. 29. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports — | 17,000 |
| „ Exports to Great Britain .. | 1,000 |
| „ Exports to Continent .. .. | 12000 |
| Futures at New York .. | |
| „ „ „ March .. | 23.88 |
| „ „ „ May .. | 29.15 |
| „ „ „ July .. | 28.48 |
| „ „ „ October.. .. | 25.85 |
| Spot Cotton at New York .. | 29.20 |
| Spot Cotton at New Orleans .. | 29.63 |
| Futures „ „ Mar .. .. | 29.49 |
| „ „ „ May .. .. | 29.00 |
| Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) .. | 15 1/2 |
| Silver foreign mined — .. | 64 1/8 |

### AMERICAN COTTON —CLOSING PRICES.

| | New York, Mar. 1 To-day's Prices. |
|---|---|
| Futures at New York. Mar. .. | 27.95 |
| May .. | 28.30 |
| July .. | 27.50 |
| Oct. .. | 25.20 |

| | New York, Feb. 29. |
|---|---|
| Week's Receipt of Cotton at U. S. Ports .. .. .. | 70,000 |
| „ Exports to Great Britain .. | 4,000 |
| „ „ to France and Cont | 57,000 |
| „ „ to Japan .. .. | 8,000 |
| Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports .. | 195,000 |
| at Interior Ports .. | 780,000 |

### ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

| | Liverpool, Feb. 29. |
|---|---|
| M. G. Bengal Good, .. .. | 11.15 |
| „ „ Fully Good — .. | 12.05 |
| „ „ Fine .. — — | 12.45 |
| No. 1 Oomra, Good .. — | 12.35 |
| „ „ „ Fully Good — | 12.85 |
| „ „ Fine .. — | 13.35 |
| M G. Broach, Good .. — | 14.20 |
| „ „ Fully Good .. .. | 14.60 |
| „ „ Fine .. .. .. | 15.00 |
| M. G. Scinde, Good .. .. | 1 .55 |
| „ „ Fully Good .. .. | 11.95 |
| „ „ Fine .. .. .. | 12.35 |

### OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

| Months | Liverpool March 1 To-day's Prices |
|---|---|
| February — — — — | — |
| March — — — — | 16.62 |
| April — — — — | — |
| May — — — .. | 16.61 |
| June — — — .. | — |
| July — — — — | 16.34 |
| August — — — — | — |
| September — — — .. | — |
| October — — — .. | 14.92 |
| November — — — .. | 14.50 |
| December — — — — | — |
| January .. — — — | 14.48 |
| February — — — — | — |
| Egyptians. | |
| March — .. .. .. | 19.05 |
| May .. .. .. .. | 19 25 |
| July .. .. .. .. | 19.40 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON—CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Feb. 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| Mar. .. .. .. .. | 19.65+15 |
| April .. .. .. .. | 19.74+18 |
| May .. .. .. .. | 19.83+18 |
| June .. .. .. .. | 19.69+18 |
| July .. .. .. .. | 19.95+10 |
| Aug. .. .. .. .. | 19.82+27 |
| Sept. .. .. .. .. | 19.69+34 |
| Oct. .. .. .. .. | 19.55+37 |
| Nov. .. .. .. .. | 19.39+30 |
| Dec. .. .. .. .. | 19.30+30 |
| Jan. .. .. .. .. | 19.25+30 |

### WHEAT

London, Feb. 29.

| | |
|---|---|
| ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. F/M Sellers .. .. .. .. | 44/— |
| BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs F/M Sellers .. .. .. .. | 43 — |
| AUSTRALIAN F/M paid .. | 47/— |
| KARACHI BARLEY F/M Sellers — | 32/6 |
| WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs, C.I.F. M/J paid | 44/9 |
| Tone:—firmer | |

### WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

| Ready. | Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p. | Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat, White Delhi 70-30 | 40 0 0 | 6 10 0 |
| Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30 .. .. .. | 38 0 0 | 6 8 0 |
| Wheat, Karachi Bangla | 41 0 0 | 6 13 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 10 2 0 | 10 11 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore .. .. .. | 10 4 0 | 10 12 0 |
| Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore .. .. .. | 11 8 0 | 12 0 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold .. | 12 8 0 | 13 0 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Thin .. | 12 2 0 | 12 10 0 |
| Teelseed, White 85-15 .. | 76/— | 15 4 0 |
| Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 .. | 73/— | 14 8 0 |
| Teelseed Gajar 50-50 .. | 70/— | 14 0 0 |
| Teelseed, Black .. .. | 65/— | 13 4 0 |
| Poppyseed, White .. | 12/4 | 13 2 0 |
| Groundnuts .. .. | 68/— | 13 12 0 |
| Mowraseed .. .. | 10 4 0 | 10 8 0 |
| Barley .. .. .. | 33/— | |
| Castorseed .. .. | 73/— | 14 12 0 |
| Cotton Seeds Ready .. | | |
| Delivery .. .. | 41/— | 5 14/— |
| Forward. | Rs. a. p. | |
| Wheat, April/May .. | 6 13 3 | |
| Linseed, do do .. | 12 12 9 | |
| Groundnuts M/A .. | | |
| Teelseed Gajar 85-15 M/A | 15 4 0 | |
| Gujarat caster Seed Vishak .. .. | 72/2 | |

### JAVA SUGAR.

London, Feb. 29

| | |
|---|---|
| Fine White Java C. F. Calcutta Feb. March Sellers .. .. | 32/6 |
| July Sellers .. .. | 27/— |
| July Sept. Sellers .. .. | 26/ |
| Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sept. Sellers .. .. | 26/4 |
| Fine white Java C. and F. Karachi July Sept. Sellers .. .. | 26/4 |

Practically no business.

### SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, Feb. 29.

The fall in sterling exchange and strong advices from Java made dealers to advance the price for ready sugars to the extent of 6 annas per cwt. with better demand, but since last two days reports from Java are quieter and demand being smaller prices have given way 2 annas per cwt. Near positions February-March was done upto 32/8 and to-day there are sellers at 32/2 with few buyers. A fair business was done in New Crop Javas July-Sept. at 26 to 26/6 F. B. H. Karachi and Calcutta markets are quieter with small business doing Java market is quiet—prices having been reduced from 22½ to 21½ gilders and again recovered to 21¾ gilders. Tone is steady. Home and American markets are quieter. The position is uncertain but do not expect much higher prices.

The following are the Bazar rates and stocks:—

T. M. O. ready 28-4-0 32/2d. F. B. Harbour stocks 60,000 bags.

T. M. O. Feb.-March 32/2 F. B. Harbour stocks 60,000 bales.

T. M. O. June-July 27/7 F. B. Harbour stocks 60,000 bags.

T. M. O. July-Sept. 26 F. B. Harbour stocks 60,000 bags.

Beet ready Rs. 28-2 31-9 F. B. Harbour stocks 20,000 bags.

Beet Jan-Feb. 31/8 F. B. Harbour stocks 20,000 bags.

### METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

| | per md. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brass, English | 3/4 | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass | 1/ | 65 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass | 1 1/4 | 66 | 8 | 0 |
| Brass | 1 1/2 | 66 | 8 | 0 |
| Brass | 1 3/4 | 66 | 8 | 0 |
| Brass | 2 | 66 | 8 | 0 |

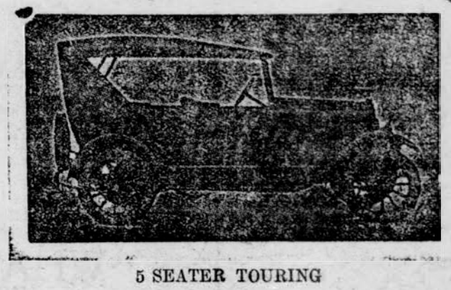
COPPER.

Bombay, Mar. 1.

| | per md. | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper, English | 3/4 | 71 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | 1/ | 73 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | 1 1/4 | 73 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, American | 1 1/2 | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | 1 3/4 | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper | 2/ | 75 | 0 | 0 |
| Japanese Copper Bars | | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Panchteka Jonit | | 29 | 0 | 0 |
| Copper, English Bars | | 61 | 0 | 0 |
| Brass Bars | | 40 | 0 | 0 |
| Pat Klai | | 73 | 8 | 0 |
| Lead, Country | | 18 | 0 | 0 |
| German Brass M 3/4 | | 63 | 8 | 0 |
| „ „ „ 1 | | 64 | 0 | 0 |
| „ „ „ 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2 | | 65 | 8 | 0 |
| English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2 | | 74 | 8 | 0 |
| American 3/4 | | 71 | 0 | 0 |
| „ 1, 1 1/4 | | 72 | 8 | 0 |


"RUGBY" A REAL CAR

An Important and Brilliant accomplishment in history of the Automobile Industry, proving Quality Automobile-Standardized in construction and operation at the lowest possible price to-day



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Both with self-starter.

5 SEATER TOURING

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Telegram: "DIAMOTO" Phone No. 21717.


### LOCAL MILL CLOTHS—QUOTATIONS (ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Mar. 3.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khadi — .. .. .. | | | |
| Textile .. .. .. | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| E. D. Sassoon .. .. | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Elphinstone .. .. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Longcloth (Full weight) 36/40 Inches— | | | |
| Rachael per lb. .. .. | | | |
| Standard per lb .. .. | 1 | 10 | 0 |
| Century .. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 0 |
| Hindustan per lb .. .. | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| Fazalbhai per lb .. .. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Textile per lb .. .. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Phoenix per lb .. .. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Pearl per lb .. .. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Manekji (Gaw Mukh) per lb, .. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Elphinstone (Balti) per lb, .. | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| Jacob (Four Minar) per lb, .. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 8202/8203— | | | |
| Rachael per lb. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Pearl per lb. .. .. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| E. D. Sassoon per lb. .. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Longcloth:—x Quality.— | | | |
| Rachael per lb. .. .. | 1 | 9 | 6 |
| Fazulbhai per lb. .. .. | 1 | 9 | 0 |
| Swan Finlay per lb. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Longcloth Satin Calender, 36/40.— | | | |
| Textile (Hand) per lb. .. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb. .. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Century (Bogie) per lb, .. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Bombay Cotton .. | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Peahelwan .. | 1 | 6 | 6 |
| Hearth Brand .. | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Salita:— | | | |
| Pabaney per lb. .. .. | 1 | 5 | 0 |
| Spring (Merchant) per lb, .. | 1 | 7 | 6 |
| Dhooties 7,8 and 9 yards— | | | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb, .. | 1 | 10 | 3 |
| Jacob E. D. per lb. .. .. | 1 | 8 | 6 |
| Textile (Bicycle) per lb, .. | 1 | 10 | 3 |
| Dhooties 10 yards :— | | | |
| Spring (Balance) per lb, .. | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Textiles (Bicycle) per lb. .. | 1 | 8 | 9 |
| Check 5 lb. Grey Drill :— | | | |
| Standard per piece .. .. | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Phoenix per piece .. .. | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Swan Finlay per piece .. .. | 6 | 14 | 0 |
| Hindustan per piece. .. .. | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| Check 5 1/2 lb Grey Drill :— | | | |
| Pearl per piece .. .. | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Bleached Check :— | | | |
| Kasturchand per piece .. .. | 8 | 6 | 0 |
| Bombay United per piece .. | 8 | 4 | 0 |
| Black Check 5 lb:— | | | |
| Textile per piece.. .. .. | 9 | 8 | 0 |
| E. D. Rachael per piece .. | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Gabrun No. 5124: — | | | |
| Gabrun no 5124 .. .. .. | | | |
| Pearl .. .. .. .. | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Hindustan .. .. .. | 13 | 2 | 0 |

### VILLUPURAM TRICHINOPOLY CHORD RAILWAY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 29.

His Majesty's Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the construction by the Agency of the South Indian Railway Company of chord line of railway from Villupuram to Trichinopoly, a distance of about 100½ miles. The project will be known as the Villupuram Trichinopoly Chord Railway.

### RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 1.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on Feb. 29, 1924.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton .. .. .. .. | 2 090 Bales. |
| Wheat .. .. .. .. | 8261 Cwts |
| Linseed .. .. .. .. | 7584 „ |
| Rape etc., .. .. .. | 2390 „ |
| Gingellyseed .. .. .. | 1203 „ |
| Poppyseed .. .. .. .. | Nil „ |
| Groundnuts .. .. .. | 75 „ |
| Castorseed .. .. .. | 5309 „ |
| Rice .. .. .. .. | 2675 „ |
| Myerabollams .. .. .. | 7437 „ |
| Cottonseed .. .. .. .. | 11005 „ |
| Mowraseed .. .. .. .. | Nil |
| Gram .. .. .. .. | 8531 „ |
| Juwar .. .. .. .. | 3087 „ |
| Masur .. .. .. .. | 484 „ |
| Barley .. .. .. .. | Nil |
| Bajri .. .. .. .. | 1099 „ |
| Coal .. .. .. .. | 6061 Tons |

### GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 29th Feb. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 6 p.m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr. | | 29.934 in. |
| Temperature of air .. .. | — | 78.2 degrees. |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | — | 72.7 „ |
| Dew point .. .. | — | 69 8 „ |
| Relative humidity of Air | — | 76.% „ |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded equal to 10) | | 1.4 „ |
| Maximum temperature of Air | | 86.0 „ |
| Minimum „ „ .. .. | | 72.8 „ |
| General direction of Wind from m'dnight to midnight | | SSE ESE W NW NNW. |
| Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight .. .. | — | miles 116 |

### SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

| Day of Week | Day of Month | HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Gauge | LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Gauge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mor h. m. | ft. in. | Mar h. m. | ft. in. |
| F. | 7 | 0 19 | 28 9 | 7 6 31 | 16 7 |
| | | 12 24 | 17 8 | 18 28 | 17 0 |
| | | | | 0 28 | |
| S. | 8 | 8 39 | 25 5 | 2 12 39 | 19 10 |
| | | 21 48 | 27 10 | | 17 4 |
| M. | 9 | 9 41 | 26 1 | 3 4 1 | 18 10 |
| | | 22 3 | 28 5 | 15 54 | 16 7 |
| Tu | 10 | 10 33 | 26 11 | 4 4 50 | 18 |
| | | 23 11 | 28 10 | 16 41 | 16 5 |
| W. | 11 | 11 48 | 27 5 | 5 5 27 | 17 3 |
| | | 23 47 | 28 11 | 17 20 | 16 4 |
| Th | 12 | 11 56 | 27 9 | 6 6 0 | 16 10 |
| | | | | 17 55 | 16 7 |

### DUTY ON SALTED FISH.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 1.

It is notified that with effect from to-day a duty at the rate of twelve annas per maund of 82 2/7 lbs. avoirdupois be levied on salted fish, dry or wet, imported into Customs port from any place beyond the limits of British India.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## Engagements.

TO-DAY.

Fancy Fair and Fete in aid of the Bombay Catholic Welfare Organisation, Gloria Church grounds, Byculla.

## RAILWAY TIMINGS.

### B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express Trains arrive at and depart from Colaba station at the following hours daily:—

| | Bombay (Colaba). Arr. H. M. | Dept. H. M. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay Peshawar Mail ... | x11.30 | *16.0 |
| Gujarat Mail ..... | 8.42 | 20.45 |
| Delhi Express ..... | 6.30 | 21.0 |
| Kathiawar Express ..... | 7.40 | 21.35 |
| Express ..... | §20.25 | 7.5 |

*A portion of the Down Bombay Peshawar Mail will leave Ballard Pier at 15.30 on the day that the Mail arrives from England, provided the ship reaches the Pier before midday.

This portion will contain limited accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers, their servants and luggage.

x A portion of the Up Bombay Peshawar Mail will run to Ballard Pier station on Saturdays arriving there at 11.10.

Both the Up and Down Bombay Peshawar Mail Trains will stop at Grant Road.

§This Express will terminate at Church Gate and passengers for Colaba will not be booked by this train.

### G. I. P. TRAINS TO AND FROM BOMBAY.

The following will be the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at, and from Victoria Terminus on and from 1st March, 1924.

| | Arr. H. M. | Dep. H.M. |
|---|---|---|
| Punjab Mail ..... | 17- 0 | 12-30 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Jub.) ..... | 13- 0 | 21- 0 |
| Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) | 7- 0 | 15-45 |
| Madras Mail ..... | 6-30 | 22-45 |
| Poona Mail ..... | 11-35 | 15- 0 |
| Inter III Poona Express ... | 12-26 | 14-15 |
| Poona Express ..... | 19-55 | 7-45 |
| Delhi & Lucknow Express ... | 9- 0 | 21-50 |
| Madras Fast Passenger ..... | 21-40 | 9- 0 |

### BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

Poll for five seats on the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee representing this ward will take place in the Congress Committee's office at 2, Ripon Road, Byculla, on Sunday, the 9th instant, between 3 and 9 p.m. (S. T.) as previously notified.

### PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of this Association will be held at the office of Mr. Fazul Ebrahim Rahimtoola, above Central Bank of India, on Tuesday, the 11th March, at 5-30 p.m., to transact the following business:—

To adopt the annual report for the year 1922-23; to elect the new Executive Committee; to elect Auditor; any other business which may be brought forward.

### BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The fifth annual general meeting of the Bombay Women's Council was held at the Sydenham College on Tuesday the 26th inst when H. E. Lady Wilson was in the chair Miss M. S. Captain, the Hon. Secretary presenting the annual report said that the past year had been one of steady progress and each year was adding more responsibilities and was opening fresh fields for their activities. Continuing she said that the Marchioness of Aberdeen and Temair, President of the International Council of Women, had approached the Bombay Women's Council regarding the formation of a National Council of Women of India which would be affiliated to the International Council and the object of which was to draw th Sisterhood of the Empire together in bonds of sympathy, and understanding. They have also been asked to take up the question of maternity benefits for factory workers. All these important questions were receiving the earnest attention of the Council and they hoped that in the near future they will carry out these projects.

RESCUE HOME FOR INDIAN WOMEN.

Through the energetic efforts of Mrs. F. S. Talyarkhan a sum of Rs. 18,000 was collected and a bungalow in a secluded locality at Mahim woods was rented, the cost of which was Rs. 500 a month, including the pay of the matron and the taking a Hindoo woman who was an inmate then. Owing to this building coming under the development scheme the Home was removed to Tardeo and the monthly expenses amount to Rs. 350. Up to now 13 women have been given the benefit of the Home.

After adopting the report and balance sheet and electing the office-bearers for the current year the Assembly with a vote of thanks to Lady Wilson and Prof. Tanan dispersed.

### MAHARASHTRA KHADI EXHIBITION.

DEMONSTRATION PARTIES WANTED.

The Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have received the following letter from the Secretary, Maharashtra Provincial Conference Khadi Exhibiton, Jalgaon (East Khandesh):—

The dates of Maharashtra Provincial Conference are fixed during the Easter Holidays, viz. 20th and 21st April 1924.

The Khadi Exhibition will open on the 19th and will last for eight days.

We require Demonstration parties of (cotton, wool, silk) Khaddar in all its processes. If you can arrange to send any such from your Province, we are ready to defray the expenses. Kindly let us know if you can, with the estimates of the parties expenses.

We request you to inform all pure Khadi producing centres in your Province to keep ready the Exhibits of Cotton, Cotton-seeds of different varieties they have, also yarn and finished Khaddar (cotton silk wool) Chinning Spinning Wheels, Carding Machines and looms of particular types they patronise.

Stalls for sale of Khaddar will be available for which they should apply immediately; on their application they will be informed about the rent and sale arrangements.

The Easter Holidays being days of Marriage Season Khaddar sale specially of finer counts and of silk is expected to be considerably high. So you will persuade all such Centres to take part in the Exhibition.

The Exhibition Committee has also resolved to allot stalls to Swadeshi Goods of Genuine Indian Manufacture. You will kindly inform such manufacturies as well to utilise this unique opportunity of placing their products before the people of our Province.

## G. I. P. RAILWAY.

### STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

The 148th half-yearly general meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Stockholders was held on 15th January at 48, Copthall, Avenue, London, when Sir C. H. Armstrong presided. In asking the meeting to adopt the Report of the Directors, he said:—

Gentlemen, the Directors' Report for the half-year to 30th September has been circulated, and is now in your hands. The accounts for the six months are also before you, and, with your permission, I will take both as read. (Agreed to *nem. con.*)

Our gross receipts for the half-year were 6¼ crores of rupees, or 50¼ lakhs less than in the corresponding period of the previous year. Our expenditure, on the other hand, was only 4.03 crores, against, in the corresponding six months, 3.72 crores, a difference of 104 lakhs, which increases the net revenue for the half-year by 53½ lakhs, an excess of 51.39 per cent on the corresponding figure for 1922/1923. After taking interest charges to account, the final result is a deficit of 37.95 lakhs, against a deficit of 84.02 lakhs in the corresponding period of last year, an improvement of 46.06 lakhs. The first six months of the year nearly always show a deficit, but this as a rule is wiped out in the succeeding six months—the busy season of the year, when the monsoon and cold weather crops are reaped and forwarded to consuming markets. I hope this may be the case during the current year. You will be interested to see from the Report that our ratio of working expenses during the half-year was only 74.85 per cent., against 84.63 per cent. in the corresponding period of last year. The last monsoon, generally speaking, was a good one all over India, and in the districts served by this railway good crops are now being reaped. The cotton crop in some parts of the country is a full one, and as prices rule high in consuming markets there ought to be a rapid movement from interior towns to the coast, which I hope will keep the railway busily employed for some time. We are well equipped for dealing with this traffic, and are doing our best to handle it expeditiously. As other crops are also likely to give a good yield, our rolling stock ought to be fully employed for six months or more, and at the higher rates of freight now charged the financial result ought to be satisfactory. Our gross receipts to date, compared with the same period of last year, are, however, over 50 lakhs in defect, but the position the last few weeks has shown signs of improvement, and before 31st March I hope this deficiency in gross earnings will have been largely reduced. Everything, excepting, perhaps, political conditions, favours an expanding trade in India. Continental exchanges, it is true, are still adverse, but trade with Europe is, nevertheless, being done and is likely to continue on moderate lines. The rupee exchange, on the other hand, is more favourable, and this ought to help imports into India, but importing conditions in many directions are, at the moment, unfavourable, and future prospects are not as satisfactory as they might be.

Our passenger traffic during the half-year was less by 1½ millions, and our receipts in coaching fell, consequently, by 12¼ lakhs of rupees, or 4.43 per cent. Receipts from goods fell also by 9.48 per cent. but in this respect and under the head of coaching also there are signs of improvement, which I hope will become more pronounced during the next few months.

Mr. Dallas, the Managing Director in London, left for India a little over a month ago and is now engaged on an inspection of the line. The electrification of the Harbour Branch has, as you know, been taken in hand, and the work is proceeding with considerable rapidity. The opening of this new line in, I hope, about twelve months from now, will be of great assistance to the Bombay cotton trade, which is now located in its new quarters at Sewri. It will also bring the public into touch generally with the large trade depot which is now being established on the new reclamation to the north of the Docks.

The electrification of the main line, which will be extended as rapidly as possible to Kalyan, is also being dealt with, and this work when completed will greatly facilitate the movement of suburban traffic.

The new Transportation department working satisfactorily, and many economies have resulted. As regards the through connection from Itarsi to Nagpur, I hope to be able to announce shortly that this has been completed.

With decreased working expenses—and great improvement has been made lately in this direction—the prospects of the line are by no means unfavourable.

In conclusion, I may mention that th half-yearly guaranteed interest of 1½ per cent was paid as usual on 31st December.

## RE-SOUTH AFRICAN CIRCUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—This day, I have had the pleasure of receiving by registered post a letter from Messrs. Craigie, Blunt & Caroe, Solicitors for Miss L. Cliquet and Mr. J. Rougat, the proprietors of the South African Circus intimating that their clients are Belgian and French subjects and that the name South African Circus had been adopted because some of the wild animals performing in the Circus came from South Africa.

I have no hesitation in accepting the assurance contained therein, But I cannot help saying that the adoption of the name is unfortunate and even now they will do well to change the same.

Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe in the said letter make certain other requisitions which not being a prophet I could not guess without a communication from them nor could perform miracles as the age for that has passed.

I will be obliged, if you will insert this letter in your next issue as a matter of fairness to the clients of Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe and join with me in suggesting that the Circus changes its name in their own interest.—Yours, etc.,

LAKHMIDAS ROWJEE TAIRSEE.

March 1.

## BELGAUM CONGRESS.

### GANGADHAR RAO'S APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, Feb. 28.

Mr. Gangadharrao Deshpande, President Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee has issued the following appeal.

The Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee met at Hubli on 23rd and 24th inst. for deciding the venue of the next Congress. Belgaum, Dharwar, Bijapur and Mangalore fought very hard for holding the Congress at their own headquarters. The meeting was fully represented. Mangalore members mustered strong and solid. Their enthusiasm appeared very intense. The committee debated the question for two days; pros and cons were weighed and after mature deliberation decided that Belgaum of all other places was the fittest place for the holding of the next Congress. The propinquity of the major portions of the Karnatak and the solidarity due to nearness and the prospect of better concentration of work turned the scales in favour of Belgaum. from the beginning Mangalore appeared to be nearer the winning post for its enthusiasm and earnestness seemed to outweigh these of all others and from what we have known of Mangalore and the earnestness and the capacity of its leaders since Karnatak was formed into a separate province even Belgaum thought of yielding the palm to Mangalore. At the same time, the thought of throwing off the responsibility on to other shoulders and especially to a junior member of the family gronp was never absent from the minds of the members of the Belgaum district. A better concentration of work, however, prompted the final decision. Now that the whole Karnatak has so solemly declared that the responsibility for the next Congress should be thrown upon Belgaum, everyone will take this decision in a sportsmanlike spirit and will wholeheartedly cooperate to session a complete success. Now the task that lies before the Karnatak Province is stupendous and the task is one that cannot be accomplished without healthy cooperation of all the component parts.

### NO DISSENTIENT COMMUNITY.

Karnatak has been looked upon as the most backward of all other provinces. It is urged against it that it is rent as under by communal differences and caste dissensions but so far as our experience goes of Belgaum caste differences have never stood in the path of the accomplishment of our common aim and common goal. Our Maratha brethren have always through thick and thin stood by us. Our cause has always been their cause and it has never suffered for the lack of support at their hands. The same may be said of our Lingayat brethren also. In all national movements they have given us their unstinted support and help. From the experience of the past and especially of the last three years we have no doubt that all of us have realized the utility of the faggot in the bond and thus we can count upon their full support. Though there have been in the past some slight differences in some remote corners have been made up and the wounds have healed by the treatment of the soothing balm of good sense and give and take on both sides. I, for one, am sure that the differences will never again rise up from the dead.

For years past our province has fortunately remained singularly free from Hindu-Mohamedan strifes. The brotherly feelings entertained between the two communities and the working together heart and soul for great ends will no doubt knit the two communities closer together.

### ENCOURAGING CIRCUMSTANCES.

The cities like Bombay, Calcutta Madras Delhi being plentiful in resources, rich in riches and having frequent opportunities of organising large undertakings can always succeed in making their undertakings successful, but the case of smaller towns like Belgaum is quite different but the Karnatak hopes to draw upon their public spiritedness for the deficiencies of their province. In other respects the Andhras have taught the lesson to the other provinces that not only the big cities but even smaller towns can bring large undertakings to a successful issue. Following into the footsteps of the Andhras and with the guiding spirit of Mahatmaji in our midst and under his direct inspiration and with the active cooperation of the rest of the Karnatak province, Belgaum hopes to shoulder the responsibility and to discharge the onerous task of holding the next Congress at Belgaum and to show to the outside world that it is not unworthy of the trust that has been so kindly conferred to it by the rest of the province.

### DUTY OF KARNATAK.

It need not here be reminded that the Karnatak has earned some name and prestige in the eyes of other provinces and a lagging behind at such a critical moment on the part of any single member who can be of use in howsoever small a measure will go towards damaging the fair name of the whole province. Our province is full of possibilities in the building up of the constructive programme especially the *Khadi*. All the districts will, I hope, take full advantage of the opportunity that has presented itself to them on this occasion and will show by their assiduous efforts that they can fulfil the constructive programme as laid down by the Provincial Congress Committee. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to every public spirited gentleman in Belgaum and in all other districts and, in short, in every nook and corner of the Karnatak to come forward to help Belgaum people in the discharge of the task that lies before them.

## MUNICIPAL CORPORATION ELECTIONS.

Mr. Vithaldas Damodar Govindji, Princes Street writes that he is a candidate for election to the Municipal Corporation for the vacancy caused by the death of Seth Hansraj P. Thakersey.

The Standing Committee attached to the Home Department has been formed by the nomination of Sir Umar Hayat Khan, Sir Manockji Dadabhoy Hon. Mr. Samarth, Hon. Mr. Dumasia and Dewan Bahadur T. Rangachariar.

## KATHIAWAR NOTES.

### MR. MANSUKLAL'S SERVICES

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 27.

Although it is too early to gauge the nature and extent of the services rendered by the late Mr. Mansukhlal R. Mehta to Kathiawad in particular and the Native States in general, it is no exaggeration to say that Kathiawad has lost in his death its foremost citizen and Native States all over India one of their staunchest advocates and friends. As is generally the case, it is no wonder that all the thoughtful people of Kathiawad have begun to realise his worth and the meaning of the work that he did only now that he is no more in their midst. Whatever be his faults, there is not the least doubt that he perhaps was one of the very few men in the whole of India who understood the problem of the Native States with a statesmanlike grasp of things and worked for its solution with such industry, perseverance and propagandistic activity as were really remarkable. In that frail body of his, a heritage perhaps of early asceticism practised under the influence of his still greater brother, the late Kavi Rajachandra, there lived an indomitable and industrious spirit which must see things through at all costs and hazards.

The great service that he rendered to these States and their subjects was in the direction of what may be called the extension of Nationalism, or even of Non-co-operation to them. His great maxim was that the Rulers of these States were bound to be subservient to the British Government and to its agents, so long as they treated their own subjects badly. The truth of the saying "Tyrants at home are slaves outside" was realized by him as only by a few men, and he tried his utmost to remove the mentality which made these Princes and Chiefs tyrants and slaves at the same time. He had the courage to say to many of the Chiefs again and again very harsh things against their rule, and because he did this with the best of motives, they took whatever he said in good light. He keenly felt that those rulers, the sole vestiges according to him of the ancient glories of the Aryavarta, should quail before petty agents and be subservient to them in all things. He felt this as a national humiliation and so asked even the subjects of these States not to invoke the assistance of the British Government under any circumstances against their rulers. He stood against the intervention of the British in the matters of the Native Sates like adamant and persuaded both the peoples and the rulers so to live in harmony together that there may be no room for such intervention. Whatever his advice has been followed or not to any appreciable extent so far is a question that cannot be easily answered, but there is no doubt that all thoughtful people, whether among the Princes or the people, are coming to recognize more and more that their strength lies in union and that for Princes to be free it is essential that their subjects also should be free.

### KATHIAWAD POLITICAL CONFERENCE.

His positive contribution to the political life of this province is in the creation of the Kathiawad Political Conference. This is pre-eminently his own work and with it he has laid the foundation of political life in Kathiawad. By means of it he tried to solve all the outstanding problems between the rulers and the subjects and even between the rulers themselves. In this body there lie the seeds of a Federation of these States and it behoves all the public-spirited men of the province to take up this work in right earnest and thus to carry whatever small beginnings of public line have been made so far to a larger development. Time is ripe for work and action and not a moment should be lost. Already there is talk of raising a memorial to Mr. Mansukhlal in more than one quarters, but there could not be a more fitting memorial to him, as His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot said at the memorial meeting at Rajkot, than the completion or at least a vigorous carrying on of the work which he did and in the very act of doing which he laid down his life. The Kathiawad Political Conference was the pet child of Mr. Mansukhlal, the result of his matured deliberation and the centre of all his activity of late, and as such it already stands as the monument of his life and work. But it is a monument that is far from complete; rather it is hardly begun to rise. Hence no effort should be spared to make it a lasting institution.

## CALCUTTA RANGOON AIR-ROUTE.

### RESURVEY COMPLETED.

The "Pioneer" understands that Resurvey of Calcutta Rangoon air routes has been completed and is being presented to the Government of India.

The "Pioneer" makes no comment on the budget to-day.

His Excellency Sir Edward Maclagan will leave Lahore on a short tour on 5th March and after visiting Mangle, Tangrot and Rasul will return on the 10th March.

About 17 convicts broke out of the Newgong Jail shortly after 4 O'clock on the afternoon of the 26th February. They overpowered the jail guard and escaped across country. A pursuit party of police and jail warders captured twelve prisoners, of whom one was killed and eleven wounded. The pursuit party returned at 10 p.m.—A. P.

## PRIMARY ECDUCATION IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—India is a land in which Opposition is always misunderstood: it is, therefore, such a gratifying circumstance to find so friendly a correspondent as "One who knows". If it were possible to keep out rancour from the discussion of any subject as completely as in the case of "One who knows", I am sure newspaper columns would be better to read.

Your correspondent has regretted my importing politics into my last article on this subject. I am sorry for aggrieving him. He will find that in my article on "Reserved seats" I have referred to this same element even more pointedly. It is my confirmed opinion that the candidates of the Nationalist Municipal Party got in purely on political issues. Your correspondent will allow me to hold this opinion which is not based on an offhand examination. There are two factors which have dominated all municipal affairs. One is the addresses presented to Governors and the other is the insubordination of the Commissioner to the Corporation. Until the Commissioner becomes directly subordinate to the Elected Body and until it becomes impossible for members of Corporation (of course, only some do so at present) to secure the favour of the powers that be by voting addresses to Governors, the political infection is sure to ditiate municipal elections.

I am thankful to "One who knows" for having taken notice of an "Underdog" because my experience is that those very persons who make all sorts of promises shortly before elections to underdogs, forget them with ease after they are elected. My article has at least brought forth the statement that the present Secretary of the Schools Committee is not the "emmaculate officer" which he is supposed and assumed to be on many hands. It is not at all my desire to harm or attack any individual or to bring home to any one individual his earlier responsibility. It is a great point gained if it is publicly known that the Secretary cannot carry any more all things before him. I am glad to read in your correspondent's well reasoned article: "The whole mistake is of the Secretary who first employed any number of teachers without reference to requirements and his partiality for increasing the number of special teachers especially appears to have been remarkable." After reading this disclosure, the "underdog" is tempted to ask, "What is the punishment the Schools Committee has visited upon the boss, the "villain of the pieces" as the phrase goes, the main author of extravagance, the Secretary of the Schools Committee, who is really responsible for the threatening spectre of unemployment before the underdogs?" Will "One who knows" let the Underdog know this? The present Secretary has almost been a sacrosanct figure on account of his having been appointed by the late Sir Pherozeshah and owing to his capacity to please "certain members". He was able to remain sacrosanct, by quickly adjusting himself to Mr. V. J. Patel. Now it is agreeable to find that the public knows from "One who knows" that he is no more sacrosanct. This is a great advantage gained.

There are two points on which "One who knows" does not satisfy "Underdog". Averages are jugglers' tricks. Besides your correspondent has referred to a set of schools in a crowded locality like Mandvi: while "Underdog" referred to the wards E, F and G. (Here I may add not even the whole E Ward). Again with the experience of a teacher in English Schools, "Underdog" begs to say that the average of "twenty students" per teacher should not be exceeded at least during the first two years of primary education. "Underdog" can claim to have taught in the "Elphinstone middle school" and to have found that more than thirty students could not be taught efficiently by one teacher in the first two English Standards, the boys being generally above ten.

Anent the second point. I yield to none in my gratitude to the Nationalist Municipal Party (to two members of which I gave my votes) for "having boldly initiated the spirit of economy in the use of municipal funds." But I dare say they could do better by demanding the Schools Committees money and then saving it to their credit or by having some forward programme of pushing voluntary primary education in the Northern Wards.—Yours, etc.,

UNDERDOG.

March 1.

## XAVIERIAN DINNER.

On Sunday evening old Xavierians had an opportunity of paying their homage to their *alma mater*, when they had gathered in large numbers in the College Hall in connection with the annual dinner. There was a distinguished gathering of old boys, among whom may be mentioned Justice Kajiji, Messrs. M. A. H. Hydari, M. R. Jayakar, C. V. Mehta, L. R. Tairsee, Frank Oliveira, Sorabji Pochkhanawala, Osman Sobani, Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Dr. Row, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Wadia and Mr. and Mrs. Salim and fifty others.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Kajiji proposed the toast of the King-Emperor and Mr. Hydari proposed the Xavierian toast, supported by Mr. Jayakar. Rev. Father Blatter responding said the Xavierites had not up to now produced a Dadabhai Naoroji, a Ranade or a Sir Pherozeshah Mehta but he hoped that in the near future they would turn out equally great men. At present, both the Indian Members of the Bombay Executive Council were Xavierites. There were six Xavierites in the Legislative Council and thirty in the Corporation. Referring to the lack of building accommodation, he said that it was on account of that difficulty he had to turn away about 200 students from the science branch. He, however, hoped that old Xavierites would enable the College authorities to overcome the difficulty by giving generous donations towards the extension of the building which they had in contemplation.

The dinner was arranged by Messrs. Brandon and Co. and the band programme was directed by Mr. Vincent Nunes of the Arcadian Band. The whole function was a splendid success.

# SPORTING NEWS.

## HOCKEY IN BOMBAY.

### SPHINX LEAGUE.

G. I. P., PAREL (1) BEAT HORNETS (0).

An appreciable gathering occupied the stands on Sunday evening to watch two matches in connection with the Sphinx Hockey League. The earlier match between the Grant Medical College and the Telegraphists was not played off as the Medicoes failed to put in an appearance. The second of the evening however interesting enough to console the disappointed spectators. The G. I. P.—Hornets match was one of the best matches played this season where superior stick-work and speed proved victorious. From the bully off the Railwaymen invaded the Hornets area and Cowan with hard shot from close quarters netted the ball. They apparently stunned the Hornets and they took some time to find their bearings. Cowton, Gardiner and Fernandes understood each other perfectly well and this combination was most trying to the Hornets' defence. The G. I. P. monopolized the attack in the earlier half, but on crossing over, the Hornets were equally aggressive, but lost many open chances and at least three clean goals. Willis, the inside left, did some good work and so did Jewel but Fairman failed to take advantage of clear passes several time when he had on the goalie to beat. Towards the closing stages the Hornets went all out, to equalise but the erratic shooting was responsible for their not scoring.

The teams were:—

G. I. P., Parel:—Harper; Hankins and Henderson; Chapman, Lewis and Callaghan; Harris, Fernandes, Cowton, Gardiner and Mercado.

Hornets:—Ernst; Gabrielle and O'Brien; H. Rodricks, Milson and Flanigan; J. Rodricks, Willis, Fairman, Jewel and Whitfenbury.

Referees:—Messrs. Lynn and Bhattacharjee.

TO-DAY.

Orion vs. Santa Cruz at 4-30.

R. I. M. vs. B. B. R. F. A. at 5-30.

## TENNIS IN MADRAS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, March 1.

The Amateur Open Lawn Tennis Championship of the Southern India Tournament was concluded to-day except for the mixed doubles which will be played to-morrow. Considerable interest was evinced this year in the tournament since C. Ramaswami (Cambridge blue) and international tennis player who had defeated Gordon Lowe in South of England Championship Tournament last year and who represented this country in the Davis Cup Tournament last year was one of the competitors in the Singles semi-finals yesterday. Ramaswami however was defeated by Balagopalam who was defeated to-day in the finals by Singaravelu in three straight sets. In doubles finals Ramaswami with his brother Venkataramanujulu beat Nigel Jones and Elliott. In the ladies open singles Miss Kirkpatrick beat Miss Anson. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon were present keenly watching the game. Her Excellency at the conclusion of matches presented cups to the winners and the runners up. The following are the scores:—

Men's open single finals:—T. O. Singaravelu beat T. B. Balagopalam 6—4, 6—3, 6—3.

Men's open doubles finals:—C. Ramaswami and Venkataramanjulu beat Nigel Jones and Ellio, 6—4, 5—7, 6—4, 6—4.

Ladies' open singles:—Miss Kirkpatrick beat Miss Anson 6—3 (Miss Anson retired).

## RUGBY FOOTBALL MATCHES.

LONDON, March 1.

The following are the results of the Rugby Football matches:—

Bridgewater three, Devorport Services three; Leicester fourteen, Harlequins five; Liverpool eight, Manchester five.

Match between London Welsh and Chatham United Services was scratched.

Northampton twelve, Blackheath six; Richmond nil, Bristol eight; Swansea nil, Aberavon twelve; Llanelly eleven, Bath three; Birkenhead Park twenty-one, Guy's Hospital three; Cardiff nil, Newport eleven; Gloucester six, Cross Keys nine; Edinburgh Acads four, Edinburgh University fourteen; Edinburgh Wanderers nine, Edinburgh Institute nine; Glasgow Acads nineteen, Glasgow High School three; London Scottish seventeen, St. Thomas' Hospital six; Panerth six, Neath eleven; Old Merchant Taylors eleven, Old Allaynians ten; Navy five, Army nineteen; Royal High School five, Watsonians nineteen; Ebbw Vale ten Pontypool nil.—Reuter.

The following are the results of Football matches played in the League to-day:—

FIRST DIVISION.

Arsenal three, Liverpool one; Birmingham two, Preston nil; Blackburn three, Aston Villa one; Bolton nil, Burnley nil; Everton two, Newcastle two; Huddersfield two, Cardiff nil; Manchester three, Middlebro' two; Notts C. one, West Ham one; Sunderland one, Nottingham nil; Tottenham one, Sheffield United two; West Brom two, Chelsea two.

SECOND DIVISION.

Blackpool two, Bradford City one; Bristol City nil, Leicester City one; Coventry City one, Clapton Orient one; Crystal Palace two, Oldham Athletic three; Derby County two, Barnsley one; Fulham nil, Port Vale nil; Hull City nil, Bury one; Nelson nil, Manchester two; The Wednesday three, Stockport nil; Southampton nil, Leeds United one; Stoke nil, South Shields nil.

THIRD DIVISION (SOUTHERN SECTION).

Charlton one, Bristol Rovers three; Gillingham nil, Millwall two; Merthyr Tov. two, Brighton one; Newport one, Luton Town nil.

Match between Northampton and Aberdare was not played.

Norwich City two, Brentford three; Plymouth two, Reading one; Queen's Park nil, Bournemouth one; Swansea two, Southend one; Swindon nil, Portsmouth nil; Watford four, Exeter City one.

THIRD DIVISION (NORTHERN SECTION).

Ashington two, Barrow nil; Bradford one, Crewe one; Chesterfield three, Accrington nil; Darlington four, Walsall two; Durham one, Tranmere one; Doncaster two, Grimsby one; Lincoln City one, Wigan Borough one; Rochdale six, New Brighton two; Rotherham five, Hartlepools nil; Southport nil, Wolverhampton nil; Wrexham nil, Halifax Town one.

SCOTTISH LEAGUE.

Match between Kilmarnock and Rangers was postponed.

Motherwell one, Ayr United nil; Partick Thistle one, Celtic one; Queen's Park two, Hamilton one; Aberdeen one, Airdrieonians two; Clyde two, Hibernians nil; Clydebank one, Third Lanark five; Dundee one, Morton one; Falkirk nil, St. Mirren nil; Heart one, Raith Rovers two.—Reuter.

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**The Bombay Chronicle.**

MONDAY, MARCH 3, 1924.


## THE INDIAN BUDGET.

The art of Budget-making seems to be dead in this country, if it ever was in existence. The Finance Member of the Government of India has presented the second of his series of Budgets, which is vulnerable on more than one side, in points of financial principle as well as practice. The current financial year, to begin at the beginning, is evidence of extremely bad estimating in almost every department of revenue open to the Central Government. Apart from proving that the Government had absolutely no case last year to force the increase in salt duty they carried in the teeth of the Assembly, and that the results have been necessarily and naturally disappointing. The Customs have let down the official estimate by 4.68 crores out of a total of some forty-five crores, or an error in estimating of over ten per cent; and that, too, despite an excellent trade season. Posts and Telegraphs afford another similar instance of faulty estimates, being 124 lakhs less than expected, after the forced increase in rates of the preceding years. The savings in expenditure, which seem to have reduced the deficit from a formidable total of 538 lakhs to 38 lakhs, are mostly non-recurring savings, that do not warrant our presuming that the public expenditure of India has even yet been brought down to a standard bearable by the people of India. The Budget is balanced for the current year, 1923-24, by a most questionable device, of the inherent viciousness of which the Finance Minister himself seems to have no doubt. Rs. 4.73 crores are said to have been realised from the profits of the Government control of enemy ships; and this sum, brought to account in the current year, is sought to be utilised as a windfall for the benefit of the budget of the year just about to close. "An item of extraordinary revenue of this sort", says the Finance Member, "ought not to be used for meeting ordinary recurring expenditure normally chargeable under ordinary revenue" The extraordinary liabilities of the Government of India, unprovided for in the Budget of the current year, are by no means exhausted. The Finance Minister would provide for the most conspicuous and imminent of these liabilities,—the refund to Railway companies of the duties charged on stores imported by them in the event of the Privy Council decision going against the Government of India, Rs. 2 crores; give away Rs. 25 lakhs in compensation; use a portion of the windfall to wipe off the deficit; and the balance to liquidate or avoid new borrowings. The use of the windfall for some of these purposes is highly questionable, and it is to be hoped some one in the Legislative Assembly will force from the Government an assurance that this most objectionable procedure will never be adopted in future without the express permission of the Legislature. For all such windfalls ought, of right, to be devoted to the extinguishment of the debt liabilities of Government.

But if the review of the current year's finances leaves the Government open to serious criticism on points of principle and practice, the proposals and estimates for the year about to commence next month are not better. On the basis of existing taxation, including the change in the Railway finance, the Finance Minister expects a surplus of 3.36 crores. But what grounds has he expecting that his estimates will be realised this year, any more than they were in the year about to end? None, so far as we can see. The Customs Duties are to be taken at Rs. 45 crores, including 1.63 crores from duties now to be charged on Government stores. The current year, the Finance Minister tells us, shows a record trade balance in favour of India; but the Customs Receipts have played him false none the less. The next year's monsoon is, of course, an unknown quantity at the moment of budgeting; and consequently also the purchasing capacity of the people of India, or the Imports. Finally, the Indian cotton Mill industry is in a parlous condition, the Excise Duties receipts from which cannot maintain the figure the Finance Member seems to have assumed, if the present state of that industry continues much longer. With a tale of woe like this before him, we can understand why the Finance Minister could not contemplate the removal of that great blot on our entire fiscal system,—an excise duty on our own manufactures imposed for the benefit of our foreign competiors; but we cannot understand how in the face of these factors he had the temerity to assume a customs revenue figure of Rs. 45 crores. Similarly, he takes an average rate of exchange for remittance purposes of 16 3/4d per rupee, rate which even now is falling, and which certainly remains much below the level assumed for all the summer and monsoon months, if the experience of the last three years is any guide. Government, it is true, have realised for their remittances in the current year an average of 16½d but that was probably due to their crowding their remittances during a few months of the financial year when exchange was favourable. That, however, should not be made a general practice, since the crowding of the government remittances into the last few weeks of the financial year may have an undesirable effect upon the Indian money-market. The building up of unduly large sterling cash reserves in England is a double punishment to India, in that the practice deprives the Indian business community of liquid money when it might be most needed, and postpones the radical rectification of our currency policy *sine die*. In any case the Finance Member must show better reasons than he has given for including this item in his estimates for the next year, and attempting to square his budget by such really doubtful methods.

If the Customs revenue does not keep pace with the expectations of the Finance Minister, and the exchange rate betrays him, the next year's Budget will show no surplus worth speaking of. We shall have more to say with regard to the Finance Member's suggestions towards a provision for the public debt of India; but even here it may be remarked that the saving of Rs. 80 lakhs, for which he takes credit by discontinuing the special provision of that amount for the maintenance of the 5 per cent. loans, may be justified by the present seeming improvement in Government credit, as judged by the rise in their quotations in he Exchange market, but which is still a questionable measure when we consider the entire debt position of the Government. The division Sir Basil makes between Productive and Unproductive Debt is merely verbal jugglery, since the so-called commercial assets of the Government of India are being far from truly productive in a strictly commercial sense. For a total debt of over 800 crores, (leaving out of account the debt charged to the provinces,) the Sinking Fund provision ought to be much more considerable than the four crores odd Sir Basil finds it convenient to set aside for the purpose. Any diminution of the existing provision, slender as it is, is bound to react upon the public credit, the moment the industrial securities recover, and offer a rival for investment to the public. The basis, therefore, on which Sir Basil has planned his proposals and discontinued his special contribution, is wrong Similarly, while approving of the general principle underlying the suggested change in Railway Finance, we cannot but draw attention to several points of mischievous tendency in the suggestion. There is a universal demand in the country for a regrading of railway fares and rates. While it is arguable that the reduced railway charges will not impair the railway income, owing to a consequent rise in the traffic stimulated by the reduction in the charges, we certainly cannot admit all at once that the railways in India will be able to make the contribution assumed by the Finance Member if the rates, etc., are recast. And the railways preparing their estimates on commercial basis must provide for repreciation, which was sadly neglected in the past, but which, if given effect to, must substantially reduce the railway ability to make the contribution.

Under these circumstances, the expected surplus for the next year is, to say the least, highly problematical, or brought about by sheer financial sleight of hand. The choice offered by the Finance Member between a repeal of the salt duty increase, and a reduction of the provincial contributions is thus largely imaginary. But assuming that the alternative does fairly exist, is the manner in which it is put forward absolutely unimpeachable? The unconcealed attempt to stir up provincial jealousies by offering the first benefit in provincial contributions to four provinces only is the least of the offences of this pseudo-alternative created by the vivid imagination of Sir Basil Blackett. The provinces are bound to fight among themselves, and the vote in the Assembly may quite possibly be divided in favour of the Government by this adroit manoeuvre of the apple of discord. All could agree on the utter abolition of the iniquitous salt duty increase, especially if the provincial zealots realise that there is no guarantee of the relief so speciously offered by Sir Basil being utilised exclusively for the nation-building departments in the provinces. The Swaraj Members in the Assembly have, indeed a task of their own after the disappointing pronouncements of the Secretary of State; and the Budget proposals of the Government of India are bound to be opposed on extraneous grounds, even if there were no inherent objections to the proposals of Sir Basil. We shall watch with very great interest the doings of the Assembly in the next few days.

## RELICS OF FLUNKEYISM.

Is it not time that we put an end to the custom of trumpery durbars in British India? None of our Retrenchment Committees have recommended their abatement, though all of them have made proposals involving the reduction of productive expenditure and the abolition of insignificant *chaprasis*. We have no data on which to press the argument of economy, but there is ample ground for suggesting that efforts should be made to curtail empty regal functions which have, with the growing enlightenment and self-respect of the people, become something of an embarrassment, if not of a nuisance. As between political agents and Indian princes, there may be occasional exchange of courtesy, probably twice in thehir individual connections. Even so there should be a limit to the pomp and pageantry of functions, for there is evidence that people recognise them as exaggerations of formality and debasing waste of money. In British India, especially in the districts, these ceremonial observances are becoming distasteful and obsolete. They are a survival of the times when the Company Bahadur demonstrated through its agents the favours of sovereignty. They were also designed to strike the imagination of the people, and as a proof of the signal adaptability of the Imperial instinct, they were invested with rituals of obeisance supposed to be of eternal delight to Oriental subjects. In the evolution of the British district officer, there have been changes that make his pompous, Roman stride a little out of date. From liege-lord, he became *ma bap*, and now he is valued as just a gazetted officer who fights for pay and allowances like other mortals. To those who brood over the romantic fiction of the White Man's Burden and the glamour of the East as he condescends to be called Sirdar and Pasha and Durbar Saheb and Suba Saheb, the fading of princely prestige may be a matter of regret. But they have to adapt themselves to the times.

The district officer used to surround himself with the pomp and circumstance of a little Court and in the early child-like trust with which people welcomed the mission of British Rule there was the counterpart of voluntary abasement, which did not take long to develop into a species of habitual flunkeyism. The district durbar is not open to all. The groundlings who are of no consequence, wait awestruck on the roadsides and watch the resplendent procession of those whom the local "King" hath delighted to honour. The roads are cleared for hours together, the band goes playing, and the police strut about in privileged majesty. The durbaris have their regulation toga in cloth of high material, not vulgar *Khaddar*. The business of the function is paltry; the district magistrate, at whose arrival the National Anthem is played and who affects a ginger attitude of acceptance beyond King George himself, receives tokens of loyalty, gives out the few badges of honour he has secured for his particular *pujaries*, delivers a solemn peroration in pro-consular accents, blesses the distribution of *pan-supari* to signify the condescension of the *Sirkar Bahadur*—and he sails back in State even as he came.

To those who have witnessed the obsequious frenzy with which veterans and notables and nobodies struggle for the nod of officials, the moral effect of the event is far from encouraging. We must have less of it, for the picturesque appreciations of durbars by Anglo-Indian chroniclers and novelists do not disclose the obnoxious character of their real doings. We go the length of saying that it is hard on the Collectors in these days of waning prestige and national thinking to expect them to keep a leash of durbaris faithful by fair means alone. Only the other day we referred to the Imperial prank of a collector who bullied his miserable durbaris to subscribe to a horseshow in the U. P. He threatened to expel defaulters from the unholy communion of durbaris. Here is another episode from an up-country witness. A municipal commissioner of Dera Ismail Khan instead of participating in the cremation ceremony of the dead body of his son ran to the office to attend the function of presenting an address to the Chief Commissioner. Think of the ghastly ignominy of it, the terror with which an old man runs to burn incense at the shrine of the Imperial god, leaving the last rites for a dead son to the merciful indulgence of a less feared God. The Chief Commissioner possibly would be horror-struck at the event, if he ever heard of it. But the event indicates to us the basis of subtle terrorism and snobbish enslavement on which pageantry rests. Enough of this fooling! We quite appreciate the prudence of the district officer and the Commissioner being in touch with people of influence in their jurisdiction. There can be interviews, correspondence, social calls, private meetings. But why this degrading, half witted farce of Roman Victors appearing in triumph with the vanquished strung in a haul? Talk of slavish mentality never having been encouraged by India's Imperial masters! The people will, if statesmanship and decency do not forestall the event, some day realise, as in an epileptic shock, the horror of the sycophancy to which the fustian presumption of their rulers had subjected them. Better have no durbars at all than promote durbars that will deservedly be spurned and boycotted by the people.

## Notes of the Day.

**Underhand Methods.**

From private information which has reached us, it would seem that the reservation of the post of Principal, Elphinstone High School, for a European only is part of an intrigue of which the object is to oust an Indian of distinguished record in the Education Service. The gentleman in question was appointed to his present post at a time of great difficulty on two years' probation after which he was confirmed. Since then he has filled the post successfully for three years. It may be recalled that he was appointed for this particular post, under special terms of agreement, by selection from amongst 16 candidates (15 of whom were Europeans, and he the only Indian) who all applied in response to a public advertisement. Why are his rights and privileges being assailed in this underhand way? Is this the lot of Indians even in the Imperial Service? The question of the man's fitness was settled long ago when he was appointed and subsequently confirmed after two years' probation, and he cannot be treated in this way now, unless there are some definite charges of a very serious nature against him. Has he been made aware of any such and asked for explanation? We wonder what the Indian Minister of Education thinks of the affair.

**The Mahatma and the Parsis.**

The following letter has been sent to the "Statesman" by Mr. Rustam S. Dhondy.

To

To The Editor of "Statesman," Calcutta.

Sir,—In reply to a correspondence appearin in the "Statesman" of the 26th ultimo under the nom-de-plume of "A Plain Spoken Parsi" I beg to state the following:—

On the 18th ultimo, a Jashan ceremony by friends and admirers, and a thanksgiving meeting by the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha for the recovery of health and unconditional release of Mahatma Gandhi was organised. It was attended by a crowded Parsi audience representing different classes and schools among the community, at the Cowasji Jehangir Hall.

A Parsi from Calcutta, who it seems could not digest the account of the meeting by the Associated Press contradicted the report. A challenge has been flung at him by Mr. P. S. Khambatta in "Jam-e-Jamshed," and it is to be seen how the Calcutta gentleman verifies his statement. He will do well to discuss the matter in his undisguised name.

Another contradiction comes from "A plain-spoken Parsi," (if he is one in reality why does he hide his identity from the public). He goes a step further, and on behalf of the community renounces the sympathy we as a community have expressed towards the great Mahatmaji, the apostle of non-violent non-co-operation. What more proof of our communal sympathy could there be than the fact, that in the meeting, with the exception of two speakers, all others differed from many of Mahatmaji's views political, social or economic, and still the highest compliments paid to the saint on the occasion were by those differing admirers.

Why does the plain-spoken Parsi from the remote corner of Calcutta presume to voice the views of our community under a nom-de-plume, when Parsis in Bombay representing different social, political and economic views have already done so openly from platforms in this as well as in different meetings at different times. A meeting of Parsis or a body of Parsi individuals may represent the community, but not an individual with no identity and an assumed name.

The plain-spoken Parsi may regard Mahatmaji as Mr. Gandhi and no more, and may fancy himself sole representative of the intelligent majority of our community, but he has no real right to claim a representative character when appearing before the public under a mask. Possibly, he is no party or has no Parsi name at all. It is further possible his ignorance of Mahatmaji's life and teachings is the cause of his present opinion. The highest tributes from the tongue or pen of the greatest orator or journalist of to-day to the Mahatmaji are like a candle lighted to demonstrate the brilliance of the sun.—Yours, etc.,

R. S. DHONDY.

**"In Spirit and in Truth."**

Mr. R. K. Desai, writes from Cambridge:

The following interesting paragraph appears in a recent issue of the "Daily Telegraph":—

"The South African mail has brought a copy of the message sent to De Kerkbode by General Smuts. The following translation is that given in the "Argus". It was read in many churches in South Africa, and made a very deep impression.

The foundations of spiritual life have been shaken as never before. All authority is weakened, including that of religion. Life is more difficult. The perils of inner spiritual life have become worse. The old lights have become extinguished, as it were, in the minds of many. The gap between outward, material existence and the inner life was never deeper or wider. People believe in the power or influence of the State or they believe in money; few believe in the unseen things of the spirit. A spiritual drought is visiting us, not unlike the droughts from which the veld is suffering at intervals. Now, therefore, more than ever, it is necessary to hold aloft the banner of spiritual life. The ideals of individual and social life, derived from the essence of Christianity, remain our most precious jewels. The beauty, the purity of individual life, the detestation of all that is unclean, dishonest, or insincere; the love of, and readiness to make sacrifices for, mankind; devotion to duty and faith, at any cost—such are the foundations on which our Christian civilisation rests. The great world of external is to-day, one might say, tumbling to pieces. It is only on the basis indicated that the future will be able to reconstruct. It is not a change in externals that is required, but an inner one. Foundations must be laid in the spirit. Mankind must acquire a new heart. Worship may not be external. Neither in this mountain, nor yet at Jerusalem, but in the spirit and in truth they shall worship. Behold here the great vision, for the fulfilment of which men are longing greatly."

It may remind some people of a passage in Machiavelli on the necessity of a wise ruler appearing virtuous; but to those of lighter fancy, to whom nought in Christendom can cause surprise, it may well seem that to this delicious situation of Smuts in woeful meditation over a wicked world only the pen of a Gilbert could do justice!

**Mr. Das' Plain-speaking.**

Deshbandhu Das' vigorous home-thrust during the budget debate in the Bengal Council evidently gave the Government members a very uncomfortable time of it. The Indian Ministers, in particular, appear to have been nonplussed, for they could hardly give any coherent reply to the leader of the Swarajists. When the official members are unable to meet the criticisms of their non-official colleagues in connection with the budget, they usually try to extricate themselves from an untenable position by saying that the non-official criticism is purely destructive and that no constructive proposals are submitted to them. But Deshbandhu Das had an effective answer to this taunt. He came out with cut and dried proposals for the administration of the nation-building departments. He said, if the Government are unable to spare any funds for these departments, they should raise a loan of five crores at six per cent interest, spend one crore for primary education, one crore for technical education, thirty lakhs for Mahomedan education, thirty lakhs for the "depressed classes," one crore for cottage industries, one crore for anti-malarial and kala-azar measures and forty lakhs for agricultural improvement. When Government raise loans for so many other purposes of less utility, said the Deshbandhu, certainly they should not hesitate to borrow moneys for the advancement of education, sanitation and so on, objects which are of vastly greater importance from the popular point of view. The Finance Member could not effectively reply to this sort of argument from Deshbandhu Das. The only thing the Hon. Mr. Donald could say was that the proposal had "many difficulties to carry out." But where there is a will, there is a way. If the Finance Member takes his non-official colleagues completely into his confidence, no difficulties will be so great as to be insurmountable. But the financial experts of Government also chose to lead a purdahnashin existence. Let them act with a full sense of responsibility to the Council and they will not have to complain of the "purely destructive" character of the non-official criticism.

# THE FATEFUL TELEGRAM.

## MR. JAYAKAR ON SWARAJ PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

## MOTION OF ADJOURNMENT IN COUNCIL.

On Saturday after the President took his seat Mr. Lalji Naranji asked permission to move adjournment of the House to discuss the statement made by Lord Olivier in regard to the Bombay Legislative Council. The permission was granted and the President fixed 4 p.m. after the recess for discussion.

Hon. Mr. Dehlavi then moved for a total demand of Rs. 1,01,66,000 for the four departments under his charge, viz:—Excise, Forests, Registration and Agriculture, which was granted.

### CUTS IN EDUCATIONAL MINISTER'S DEMANDS.

The Hon. Mr B. V. Jadhav (Minister of Education) then moved for a total demand of Rs. 2,46,31,000 for the five departments under his charge:—Scientific Department, Education, Medical, Public Health and industries. He announced that the proportionate cut applied to his departments was Rs. 3,40,000.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani moved omission of Rs. 900 under the head of education for the post of a demonstration in Chemistry on Rs. 100 p.m. for nine months in Gujarat College.

This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Saptarshi then moved omission of Rs. 9,299 for the revision of rates of fees, etc., for work in connection with the vernacular final examination.

This proposition too was agreed to.

### PROVIDENT FUND FOR TEACHERS IN EUROPEAN SCHOOLS.

Mr. S. S. Dev then moved to omit an item of Rs. 25,000. In an explanatory note on the budget it was stated:—Government have had under consideration for several years past the question of establishing a Provident Fund for teachers in non-pensionable service, i.e., in aided schools, and a detailed scheme is now ready for introduction. In the interest of teachers, in European schools and of European education generally, it is desirable that the scheme should be put into effect as soon as possible and it is proposed to introduce it with effect from 1924-25. The provision of Rs. 25,000 represents the estimated Government contribution on account of teachers in European schools.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed (Poona) said on enquiries he found that the Indian students had to pay double the fees in Europeans Schools. This he submitted was unfair and unjust to Indians. Besides in the missions schools which were aided too, Bible was taught compulsorily and he, therefore, suggested that the scheme should be tried first Indian schools which were already in existence.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat) said the House should spend money on primary education first. This primary education of the country required their first help than the European institutions.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi (Belgaum) said while Indian teachers were neglected Government had come with a proposal for Europeans which would cost the country Rs. 1,25,000 every year. Until the whole scheme was placed by the Government before the House he thought it better to postpone consideration of this item.

Mr. B. Jadhav, (Minister of Education) said teachers in aided schools were not given pension after retirement and, therefore, there should be some provision for them. He promised to introduce this system in other Indian schools too.

Mr. G. Patel (Ahmedabad Mill-Owners' Association) said nation building departments had the first charge on the revenue of the country. The foreign communities had the second charge. The European community was affluent and it was their duty to pay charges from their pockets.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (Western Side) said whenever the question of primary and secondary education of the country came before the Government they were told that the country was passing through financial stringency. Now they were asked to vote for a recurring charge of Rs. 25,000 for one set of school. He therefore supported the motion.

Sir Maurice Hayward (Home Member) said education included not only Hindus and Mahomedans but also Anglo-Indians and Europeans who were bred and brought up in this country. It was not fair to say that they were foreigners. They too formed part and parcel of the population of this country. The responsibility of the house was to provide education for all population of India without distinction of caste or creed. The question should be viewed purely on its merits and not on racial prejudice. The European and Anglo-Indian schools had to encounter peculiar difficulties in this country as they required English teachers. To get really qualified teachers they had to guarantee them that they would get some provident fund as they risked the climate in coming to India. A scheme of provident fund was prepared and he hoped it would be introduced in both European and Indian schools.

Mr. K. F. Nariman (Bombay City South) said many times they were told not to introduce racial question but he asked who introduced this racial question, the Indians who wanted equal treatment or the European who claimed preferential treatment? In every part of the civilized world as a matter of fact the inhabitants of the country had the first right over others. The English, the French and the Americans claimed the first right in their respective countries. The Indians did not claim the first right but equal right with Europeans and the Europeans instead of acceding equality claimed preferential treatment. He was ashamed that a department which was considered to be in the hands of an Indian Minister had come to the house to give preferential treatment to the Europeans.

The President:—I may correct the Hon. Member. The European education is in the hands of the Hon. Home Member.

Mr. Nariman:—That accounts for the preferential treatment then (laughter) Mr. Nariman continuing said they had read in the Newspapers how the post of a high school head master was reserved for a European. He urged the house out of self-respect to support the motion and not to give preferential treatment to a particular community.

Votes were taken in division and 48 voted for the motion and 35 against and it was declared carried.

At 4 o'clock Mr. Lalji Naranji moved adjournment of the house to discuss the statement made by the Secretary of State for India in the House of Lords. He said:

### WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE FALSE INFORMATION.

Sir,—I thank you for allowing this House to discuss Lord Olivier's statement on India made in the House of Lords on 26th February concerning this House. In that speech, Sir, two main issues arise which require explanation from the members of this House to clarify the air created by the incorrect and untrue information conveyed to Lord Olivier from Bombay. After these two issues are discussed, I believe this House has a right to expect from the Government to inquire and find out (when they themselves deny that any such statement is made by them either to the Government of India or to Lord Olivier) who is responsible for this untrue information and contradict that information, or Sir, if you advise or approve this House will expect you to send a cable to Lord Olivier contradicting the statement made by him in the Lords in the interest and dignity of this House, which is under your guidance and control as the Hon. President and for whose good name you are responsible. This Presidency enjoys a reputation of leading other Presidencies in India.

### TWO ISSUES.

(1) Whether this House unanimously (at least on the side of our benches) should not contradict the statement of Lord Olivier to the effect that "Moderate and non-controversial Bills (not Bill) like the Protection of Children Bill in Bombay were thrown out by the Swarajist Party."

This House so far as I know never threw out any Bills except the Bill of permanent taxation viz. Court Fees Act during the present session. Particularly a Bill or a measure of a nature which gives protection to children and women of this Presidency was favourably considered, but as many of the members who are entirely new and as this Bill was the first Bill introduced, the House wanted more time to consider certain principles involved among which an important Mahomedan section feared some principle involved their religious sentiments the majority of the House in accord with the general principles of the Bill out of respect to the religious feelings of the Mahomdans agreed to defer this Bill till the next session. If this fact is brought to the notice of Lord Olivier by Government, or yourself on behalf of this House, it will absolve this House from the charge of throwing out a Bill the general principles of which measure are from human point of view accepted by this House. Attempts are made by vested interest to misrepresent facts about this House and they must be strongly contradicted.

(2) Another issue is about the following part of the statement of Lord Olivier's speech on India in the Lords:—

"As I am informed by a telegram, I received to-day in Bombay, obstructive tactics are being persued in accordance of that programme."

I wish to make clear on this issue most emphatically that this statement also is equally untrue.

This House is composed of the many Parties. I admit, which is the case everywhere in the world. No House can have any business if there are no parties. Parties will remain till human beings remain on the face of the earth. It is the President's will that even in the small home there are two parties male and female. However, it is also an admitted fact that they do useful work in their existence. Every Government of every country has parties.

No coalition is made by several parties but wherever it is the common interest of all parties members vote to-gether and carry out their wishes where they are united.

No doubt Swarajya Party, though not in majority, has a considerable followers and wherever they give the weight of their party another party can hope to succeed.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik) in supporting the motion said the political condition of the country at present was such that most accurate information should be sent to the higher authorities. Whoever sent the telegram does not seem to have appreciated the merit of the question created in the Council. Personally he had not come to the Council to obstruct the administration. He voted on the Bill referred to by the Secretary of State for India not from the view of obstructing but on its merits. Besides the Bill was not non-controversial but a controversial one. The Swarajists in the Bombay Council had not consistently opposed the Government and he hoped the Government would be prepared to make some statement.

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji (Bombay City South) said if the misunderstanding is not removed it will have a bad effect not only in India but all throughout the world. There should be some one in some quarter who sent this telegram and if the source is known sooner the better it would be both for the Government and the country.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed (Poona) said the Bill was not rejected by obstructionist policy of the Swarajists, but the discussion was adjourned for the time being. The consideration of the Bill would not have been postponed if the Government bench has exercised a little tact. If the Mahomedans and non-Brahmins joined the Swarajists it was with the best of intentions and not with a view to obstruct the administration.

Mr. D. R. Patil (East Khandesh) said the Swarajist Party had not obstructed the Council in the least. The non-Brahmins knew their interest as to when to vote for the Government and when to vote for the Swarajists (laughter).

Mr. G. Patel (Mill-Owners' Association, Ahmedabad) said he was an Independent but after his few days contact with the Swarajists he found that they were very reasonable people. Particularly the leader of the party (Mr. Jayker) he said had accorded such treatment in accepting his opponents views that they held him with respect and admiration. He, therefore, appealed the President to look to the dignity of the House and convey such a message to the Secretary of State that no further misunderstanding may occur.

Mr. H. B. Shivdasani (Surat) said those who voted for the Bill did so according to the dictate of their conscience. It was incorrect to say that the Swarajists had thrown out the Bill.

Mr. Nur Mohmed (Hyderabad) said he had the honour and privilege to move for the adjournment of the Bill in question. He did so because he thought that the interest of the Presidency required a little publicity of the Bill.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola (Bombay City) said the Bill was postponsed not at the request of the Swaraj Party but at the request of the Mahomedan members of the House. He appealed to the President to enquire, if it was not the Government of Bombay or Government of India, who it was who sent the wrong information.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani (West Sind) said the statement made by the Secretary of State in the House of Lords had created a bad impression in the whole world. He urged the President to communicate the Secretary of State the disapproval of the House.

Khan Saheb A. M. Mansuri (Ahmedabad and Surat) said they all discharged their duty they owed their constituencies to the best of their abilities and it was not right to say that the Bill was thrown out by the Swarajists.

### SWARAJ PARTY'S ATTITUDE.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar said:—In rising to speak on the motion for adjournment made by my Hon. friend, Mr. Lalji Naranji. I have to clear one or two misconceptions, which have arisen in the course of the remarks made by previous speakers. I am thankful to the Hon. Mr. Lalji Naranji for the kind reference he has made to the Swaraj Party and his desire to work in complete harmony with the Swaraj Party, so far as he can. I also feel indebted to the Hon. Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed for his kind references to me and my guidance of the Swaraj Party. But while I appreciate these kind references, I cannot help saying that I would have preferred to remain silent on many of the questions involved in this motion, because I feel that the Swaraj Party is in the position very much of an accused person, and it is but meet and seemly that the accused should not speak unless necessary. I would have preferred also to speak after the Government Benches had had their say. A great deal has been said of the programme and attitude of the Swaraj Party. As for the programme, our worst enemy cannot accuse us that we have either concealed it from the public eye or propagated it with any uncertainty. The programme has been clearly defined and spoken to by several prominent men in the country for nearly a year. Whether, Sir, this House agrees or disagrees with the programme, it cannot say that the programme has been sprung upon this House. Most of us have contested our elections on the basis of that programme. The programme is, I may be permitted to say, perfectly intelligible, in the light of the circumstances of the country. If I may say so, it is the only programme which a dignified and self-respecting people can adopt in the present circumstances of the country. I tremble to think, Sir, what my Hon. friends, sitting on the Government side, most of whom, I am sure, possess the self-respectful mentality generated in the public schools and colleges of their country—the self-respect, the dignity, the honour, which the public schools of England inculcate with such scrupulous care—I tremble to think, Sir, if these Hon. friends of ours had been living in a country like India, what programme of opposition to the antediluvian methods of a foreign Government they would have adopted. I do not wish to venture a guess, but I am certain that they would have never been content with a programme of 'Non-violent Non-cooperation,' if e.g. they had found their country involved in a wooden unresponsive system of administration maintained by a foreign Government, like for instance the Japanese Government from 7,000 miles away, by methods one of which we are going to condemn this afternoon. May I, therefore, venture to hope that occasionally when my English friends opposite are off the restraint and obligation of official duty, they may be able to regard the Swaraj Party with a kindly appreciation as a Party of honest, straightforward, courageous and dignified Politicians, who are earnest in their endeavours to eradicate the vices of the present methods of Government by means suited to the self-respect and dignity of the Indian people. What is this programme on which so much calumny has been poured? As the esteemed leader of the Swaraj Party in the Legislative Assembly, my friend, the Hon. Pandit Motilal Nehru, made it clear, we are here to co-operate with Government in the task of ending, as soon as possible, the vicious system of Diarchy, which has been productive of so many mischievous results. The least important of such results is the conflict which it unnecessarily sets up between Englishmen and Indians, the Services and the Public. If the Government wish to avail themselves of our co-operation in this important work, we shall not spare any effort and we will put ourselves entirely at the disposal of Government in any adequate scheme they may devise for doing away with Diarchy. Further, we have put before the Government in this connection our demands in a clear and definite form and like all reasonable and practical men, as we claim to be, we have also given time to Government to consider how far, in the present circumstances of the country, they can see their way to accede to our proposals. But like all reasonable and self-respectful men, we go further and say that if these demands which contain the wishes of practically the whole country are not satisfactorily met, it may be necessary for us to take resort to expedients provided by the Government of India Act and the Rules and Regulations made thereunder, as also by the Rules of all Civilised Constitutions, of bringing home to Government the strength of public opinion as to the unworkability of the diarchical system. This may, in an extreme case, involve the refusal of all supplies, undertaken as the extreme mark of our protest against thet continuance of this system. Such a protest, I venture to say, is a perfectly constitutional one, administered according to the rules of the game and on the floor of the Legislature, and I ask you, Sir, what is in this programme, which can be regarded as unworthy of a high-metalled, determined and self-respectful people? We propose to adhere, men as we are, to this programme, if occasion should arise. We will not be unreasonable nor prevaricate, but we cannot abandon this programme.

### DIFFICULTIES IN BOMBAY.

I am aware that this programme is, by its very nature, such that it can be worked out primarily in the Central Legislature, but it will be obvious to my Hon. friends that, in so far as this Legislature in Bombay, is a reflection of that Central Legislature, our attitude here must correspondingly reflect the mood and temper of the Central Legislature, subject, of course, to our limitations here, arising from the nature and constitution of this House. Being only a minority in this House—I, as the responsible head of the Party in Bombay, have completely realised during the last few days the difficulties in our way here. We recognise that our programme, in order to be effective here, depends on the co-operation of the several parties which make up this Council, and this necessity of co-operation from our friends, the non-Brahmins, the Mahomedans and the Independents, has been more fully borne in on my mind during our work in the course of the last fortnight. The Hon. Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed remarked, as a compliment to me, that in the guidance of my party's affairs I have shown great moderation, tact and good-sense. If he means to suggest by this compliment a weakening of our resolve to carry on our programme, then I may be permitted to say that it is an ill-merited compliment. If I am more tactful and reasonable than some of my friends, it is because I, having the responsibility of successfully piloting my Party through this Council, feel the difficulties in our way more keenly, and the urgent necessity of so working our programme, so as to secure the greatest amount of co-operation from the other parties in this House, viz., our Maratha and Mahomedan friends. We are not so impracticable as to hastily or precipitately embark on certain aspects of our programme, which, we know, constituted as this House is at the present moment, cannot find a general acceptance or command a majority. If we did that, we would be driven to work in absolute embitterment with the other popular parties in this House, whose aid we desire to have, throughout our journey together. May I assure my friends of the other parties that we shall welcome their co-operation on all occasions, when it is possible, at least on those parts of our programme with which they agree. For instance, during the last few days we have been working hard to secure greater economy in and greater control over the costly ways of Government, and I feel very pleased to find that, though on other parts of our programme our Maratha and Mahomedan friends may not agree—and I do not expect that in the present state of their political existence it is possible for them to agree, they have accorded to us a most friendly co-operation with the result that by our joint effort we have already in a week's time taken off the taxpayers' burden by nearly 21 lakhs. I am not so foolish as to cast away, in my enthusiasm for our ideal, the help of my elected friends, in securing at least a partial removal of this vice of Dyarchy, its costly and irresponsible extravagance, and I am not prepared to sullenly reject their aid, because, forsooth, I cannot get them to go the whole length of our programme at the present moment. It is of the very essence of our programme to get our Indian friends to work with us to secure our goal and so far as I have the lead of this Party, it proposes to work on many parts of our programme in complete harmony and co-operation with our Maratha and Mahomedan friends. May I, therefore, warn them not to be afraid of giving us that co operation not to be afraid of helping the Swarajists, because, forsooth, on certain parts of the Swarajists' programme they cannot agree? By the very necessity of things, some parts of the programme like, e.g., refusing supplies, cannot be effectively pursued here, having regard to the constitution and the nature of the Bombay Council. If we had the majority, as, e.g., in the Legislative Assembly, we would pursue our programme with due caution. But we realise that in the present state of this House that is impossible. Let us, therefore, like children of the same country, pursue for some time a common way to a common goal, securing from the powerful official, that attention and respect for public funds, that scrutiny and care of public funds, that economy of public expenditure, that respect and attention for the honour and dignity of the people, that share and measure of public funds for the nation-building departments, without which the beginning of a true Swaraj cannot be made. If my Party succeeds in making an alliance with the Marathas and Mahomedans on these eventful issues involved in the methods of Government, I shall be hopeful that this joint exertion may lead to a greater understanding, good-will and sympathy between ourselves and our Maratha and Mahomedan friends and when this is attained in this Council, I shall be content to go back to our electorate completely satisfied with the work we have done. The basis of united action will have been created, which hardly exists at present. No one, Sir, is more alive to the difficulties in our way in the Bombay Council than myself—the fortunate or unfortunate man who has to take the lead of the Swaraj Party here, and it will be my daily endeavour so to regulate the affairs of our Party as to get the united support of all my friends in the Council in securing for ourselves the true foundation of that solidarity of feeling on all important questions affecting Dyarchy, without which its end cannot be reached and the beginning of a true Swaraj cannot be made.

### THE FATEFUL TELEGRAM.

I have nothing more to say, but before resuming my seat, I shall just refer to the principle involved in this motion of Mr. Lalji. If the Government of Bombay did not send this fateful telegram, this House is entitled to know—and Government most candidly should furnish the information to this House, and you, Sir, will in this connection enforce the rights of this House—may we know who sent this telegram? Was it from some irresponsible and haphazard source? If so, we are entitled to know how long the British Government propose to carry on this ante-deluvian system of administration under which the destinies of 35 crores of God's creatures are disposed of by the Secretary of State—the God Brahma of our destinies—placing his reliance upon telegrams, which are not free from being false and irresponsible? No greater condemnation of the present system is necessary than the question involved in to-day's motion. It is inconceivable that the Secretary of State should have been led to reject the well-founded claims of an entire country of 35 crores, relying upon the incorrect and irresponsible information furnished to him, no one knows by whom. Do you not think, Sir, the time has come when such a vicious system should be ended and replaced by another, under which the destinies of the country will be moulded in a safer and nearer environment by less ignorant administrators? This is the whole claim of the Swaraj Party, as put in a nutshell, and I feel particularly gratified that this evening's discussion has focussed the attention of the House upon an important aspect of the system under which we are being governed at the present moment.

### HOME MEMBER EXPLAINS.

Sir Maurice Hayward (Home Member) said while dealing with the resolution they should remember that they were dealing with a newspaper report. The House did not know whether it was absolutely correct. It may be Reuter's telegram from Bombay which may have been mutilated. Besides the first reading of the Bill in question was adjourned and not definitely postponed to a certain date. He also wanted to know if the attitude adopted by the Swarajists in this particular Bill was not one of opposition? He really welcomed the gesture of co-operation from the leader of the opposition and he hoped to receive the same co-operation as he received from him for the past few days.

Mr. Cowasji Jehangir (General Member) hoped that the Swarajist Party would extend the same co-operation to the Government as they were doing for the last few days. In declaring the House adjourned the President said the House went to division nine times so far, out of which five times the Government were defeated and four times they won.

The motion was put to votes and carried unanimously.

The House then adjourned till Tuesday at 2 p.m.

## BOMBAY COUNCIL.

### A CONTRADICTION.

In the Bombay Council report appearing in our Saturday's issue the concluding portion of the paragraph entitled a "Humorous Incident", dealing with the purchase of an iron safe, read as follows:—

The Hon. Minister (Mr. Dehlavi) in a hesitating and halting way gave his assurance by the words "certainly, Sir" and when the President asked permission of the House to allow the mover of the motion to withdraw only the Hon. Minister's voice was heard to shout "no" after a terrific "ayes." This caused hilarious laughter in the House and the Hon. Minister looked small for his evident absent-mindedness.

We are given to understand that it was not Mr. Dehlavi's voice which shouted "no."

## SWAMI SHRADDHANAND.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It surprises me to note the unusual and alarming interest taken by Mr. Ismail Ahmed in Swami Shraddhanandji and his noble work. Assuming the position of a dictator he expressing that no one should help the Swamiji drags in personalities and classifies him in the category of one among A B C etc. Whatever might be Swamiji's views which may or may not please us certainly he is one of the remarkable personages of our time, in whose work there has not been a single instance of any mismanagement of Funds entrusted to him though we have to face the stubborn fact that Khilafat and Congress funds have not been so efficiently managed. Sir James Meston (now Lord Meston) once said of him: "This brought me into contact with Mahatma Munshi Ram and I am sure that his modesty would be a sufficient reason for causing me to refrain from expressing the opinion I have formed of that remarkable man. But this much I can say with due regard for his feelings that it is impossible to be a minute in his Society without seeing the sincerity of his spirit and loftiness of his aims." I refrain from replying to your correspondent's vilification of a great person for they deserve nothing but contempt.—Yours, etc.,

R. JAMBUNATHA AIYER.

## BONUS ENQUIRY.

(Continued from Previous page.)

not redressed promptly. I feel that such an event would be fatal to the cause of the entire body of the mill-workers. There is particularly a strong reason why the mill-hands should scrupulously avoid any such development. A fairly large number of the mills have been heavily insured now-a-days against damage or destruction of property by the strikers, with foreign Insurance Companies, and these Companies will not rest content by being merely silent spectators. My own belief is that in case of their interests being threatened, they would move heaven and earth to put down the strikers. And I am very doubtful if in the event of such a contingency ever arising—which God forbid!—Government will choose to look on helplessly, notwithstanding the sympathy of the Governor with the mill-hands.

"Finally, I would say this that since there is absolutely no possibility of the mill-hands getting their pay for the strike days, I, as a sincere friend of Labour, would advise the men to terminate the deadlock in their own interests. This does not mean that they should give up their struggle or their demands. They should brief a counsel to present their case before the Inquiry Committee. The mill-hands, if they are really the followers of Mahatma Gandhi, should not forget that their case is not similar to that of the railway or tramway men and other workers. By the present strike, the mill-hands have seriously affected production of the mills and thus helped, unconsciously though, the Lancashire mills, and if the strike is prolonged, the price of Indian cloth is bound to rise and that will ultimately hurt their own Indian brothers. I sincerely hope that both sides may soon come to an agreement and end the present crisis, which is hanging like an octopus on the mill-industry."

## STRIKERS' RELIEF.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In connection with Mr. Ginwala's proposal to afford relief it will not be out of place to publish Mahatma Gandhi's views contained in the accompanying extract from his letter dated 27th March 1918.

AHMEDABAD MILL STRIKE OF 1918.

(In March 1918 the mill-hands at Ahmedabad went on strike. The strike went on for 20 days when the men showed signs of breaking down and demoralisation. At that critical stage Mahatmaji took the vow of fasting. In the letter in which he explained the circumstances which necessitated this action on his part he says: "No pecuniary assistance was given them." "It is easy enough to understand that many must suffer from the pangs of starvation and that they could not, while they were without employment, get any credit. We, who were helping them, came to the conclusion that we would only spoil them if we collected public funds and utilised them for feeding them unless the able-bodied amongst them were ready to perform bread labour."—Yours, etc.,

"PRUDENCE".

Byculla, March 2.

## CHURCH PROPERTY.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Large funds and properties belonging to the Churches in Bombay Salsette and Bassein are in the hands of Ecclesiastical Authorities. The Bishop, by virtue of Canon Law, holds that he is the controller and disposer of what belongs to the churches under him, though the funds and properties of the churches are nothing but bequests, bonefactions, etc., made by the people, and that he is responsible to the Pope alone, to whom aggrieved parishoners are welcome to appeal. But appeals to Rome from laymen against the bishop's administration have not yet been known to have received any attention. In some churches persons are appointed to help parish priests in the administration of the temporalities, but against the bishop's wishes, they are, powerless, nonentities. It seems to me that there are no effective safeguards and checks in regard to funds and properties in the hands of the bishop or his representative and that it is difficult to fix responsibility on any one in the case of death or departure of the person or persons supposed to hold church funds. To put the matter bluntly in the event of the death or departure of the bishop, who is, to be responsible? How is any one to know what funds or cash belonging to the public, the ecclesiastics hold? What remedy is there against possible misapplication? I think it would be well if Government would pass an enactment for the effective safeguarding of the temporalities of the churches and for the protection of religious, charitable and other bequests and benefactions.—Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

29-2-24.

## PLATFORM TICKETS AT COLABA.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The B. B. and C. I. Railway Company authorities not being satisfied with the existent exorbitant rates of railway fares and platform tickets, have round out a novel way of fleecing the poor third-class passengers, by raising the rate of platform tickets at Colaba at the time of Gujarat Mail and Delhi Express from one to two annas from 1st instant. Now as you know many people flock to Colaba every night to see off their friends and relations. The Railway authorities have taken advantage of this, and instead of reducing the rate to half an anna, have doubled the rate. It is nothing but tyranny to tax hundreds of people every night, the majority among whom, are ordinary people. I wonder why no one has raised his voice against this injustice. Has Mr. Nensey moved in the matter.—Yours, etc.,

CHHOTALAL M. KAMDAR.

Ghatkopar 26-2-24.
(Kama Lane.)

# AGE OF CONSENT.

## DR. GOUR'S BILL.

### DISCUSSION IN ASSEMBLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 28.

The Legislative Assembly re-assembled today Sir Frederick Whyte presiding. The business included reference to a select committee of Dr. Gour's Age of Consent Bill.

At the question time replying to Mr. Sarfraz Hussain Khan, Mr. Butler said that the Immigration Bill had been returned to the Kenya Government to be redrafted and that the redraft is not expected to reach London until the end of March. An opportunity will be given to the Secretary for India and the Government of India to express their views before any decision is taken by the Colonial Office. Government of India expect that the Colonies' Committee will assemble in London by the end of March. It follows that the Committee will be in ample time to make representations before a decision is reached.

Replying to Mr. Devkinandan Parsad's supplementary question Mr. Butler said that the Bill was expected to be approved by the Colonial Secretary before its introduction into and the passage by the Kenya Legislatures.

Dr. Gour moved for a select committee on his bill to amend the Indian Penal Code to raise the age of consent of girls from twelve to fourteen years.

Sir Malcolm Hailey said that after the statement of Government's position by Sir William Vincent in the last Assembly the Government had again reconsidered the whole question and believed that advanced (age?) above to the age of twelve seems now possible and reasonable and likely to secure a sufficient measure of public support to make it effective but caution was very necessary in view of the very great controversy which raged round the subject in the past. It might be that to make a provision more effective the restriction should apply to all whether married or unmarried and the question of penalty would have to be considered.

The public opinion on the subject was ascertained on a similar bill of Mr. Bakshi Sohanlal and that opinion was available for the New select committee proposed to be appointed and for the House. He suggested that in order to enable time to the public to express views on the subject the select committee's report should be placed before the House on the 15th March and thereafter no further step be taken till next session.

Mr. B.C. Allan dwelt on the extreme gravity of the present situation which was resulting in loss of six to seven millions of women in a generation partly because of a very early consummation of marriage which does immense harm to the delicate constitution of women. He quoted the opinion of a well-known medical authority who laid down that even in the case of India the age for the consummation of marriage should be sixteen years.

Mr. Amarnath Dutt opposed the motion for the reference of the bill to a select committee. He said that the bill would never be acceptable to the Hindus and would meet with the same fate as its predecessor in the last Assembly. To go on with the Bill was sheer waste of public time.

Sir Campbell Rhodes laid emphasis on the seriousness of the issue and deplored that on a matter of such a vital importance which went to the fundamental basis of the society the attendance in the House was thin. He said that the recent success of the Baby Week in which the president Sir Frederick Whyte had taken such an important part had shown that the public opinion was moving fast and Dr. Gour's measure was timely.

Dr. Hyder said that whether the public opinion was ripe or not they could not tolerate such a waste of human material in India as was shown by the last census report.

Mr. Rangachariar supported the motion. He believed the bill would have to be cautiously dealt with.

Mr. Pal said that the criterion for social legislation was public opinion and public practice. He admitted that a gathering of orthodox people would threw out the bill but in Bengal the practice now was to marry girls at the age of sixteen and even twenty, mainly because of economic pressure and the difficulty of buying bridegrooms (Laughter).

Mr. Kassim strongly opposed the motion not on its merits but for the absence of any case for further advance.

Mr. Jinnah supported Dr. Gour. He would he said, be the last person to do anything to infringe the Hindu law. It was perhaps true that the Hindus' Shastras enjoined the marriage of a girl before puberty but did any Hindu religious book enjoin consummation of marriage before puberty. The bill wanted to penalise the consummation of marriage before fourteen and not marriage itself.

Replying to Mr. Abdul Kassim's point Sir Malcolm Hailey admitted that the figures were not available to show how often the law had been violated and as to whether the law, as it exists, was effectual or not. One lady doctor in Dacca had opined that it was habitually violated. He promised to ascertain figures of the cases which had come within the purview of the courts. While admitting that it was important to find whether the law even as it stood was effectual or not before raising the age, the Government view was that by raising the standard they would put up a standard which the people should adopt. (Hear hear.)

Sir Malcolm Hailey suggested the widening of the select committee on the bill. Eight more name were added and the House agreed with some dissentient voices to refer the bill to the select committee of the Home Member, Sir Henry Stanyon, Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Sir Sivaswamy, Mr. Jinnah, Mr. Gulabsingh, Mr. Joshi, Dr. Gour, Mr. Yakub, Pandit Malaviya, Mr. Allan, Mr. Mutalik, Mr. Pal, Mr Darcy Lindsay, Mr. S.C. Ghose and Mr. Rama Iyengar

# POLITICS AND RELIGION.

## KEMAL PASHA'S CONTENTION.

### PURIFICATION OF JUDICIAL SYSTEM.

LONDON, March 1.

Constantinople.—Mustafa Kemal in a speech generally referred to the necessity of purging religion from political stress, unifying the system of education and rescuing the judicial organisation from the influences under which it has hitherto laboured. The speech was enthusiastically received by the Liberals but coldly by the minority of Clericals and Conservatives.—Reuter.

## SINGAPORE NAVAL BASE.

### AN AUSTRALIAN VIEW

LONDON, March 1.

Perth.—Mr. Page, Acting Premier, in the course of speeches at a dinner last evening and a luncheon to-day on the occasion of the visit of the British Naval Squadron, stressed the importance of the construction of a naval base at Singapore or elsewhere. He said that if this was accomplished Australia could receive periodical visits from the main British fleet and men could be stimulated to join the Australian navy.

Admiral Field, replying on both the occasions, said that Singapore represented a gateway which must defend its absolutely key position but Australia would require other bases where Australian ships could be repaired.—Reuter.

## IRISHMEN VS. SCOTS.

LONDON, March 1.

An International Association Football match between Scotland and Ireland was played at Glasgow to-day in bitterly cold weather before a crowd of 100,000 spectators.

At the outset the Irishmen assisted by a stiff breeze kept the play near the Scottish goal, but their shooting was weak. Thereafter the play was even and when the interval came neither of the teams had scored.

On the resumption the Scottish forwards swarmed in an attack but met a packed goal with a splendid custodian. The Irishmen had their share of play at later stages but the Scots were always on the top. Three minutes before the finish Cunningham scored a magnificent goal and a minute later Morris netted another. Thus the Scots snatched a victory of two goals to nil.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 1.

When the Inter-services Rugby Football Tournament between the Army and the Navy opened at Twickenham, to-day, the weather was glorious and 15,000 people attended. Prince George who was among those present received a great ovation. The Army beat the Navy by 19 points to 5. —Reuter.

## BENGAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

### WHAT IT STANDS FOR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 29.

At the annual meeting of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Sir Willoughby Carey, the President, alluding to the political situation said that they tried, as a Chamber, not to be political but in these days it was difficult to be otherwise, at least partially.

"WHAT WE ASK."

He said "What we ask for under all conditions is stability of government and an efficiency of administration which will permit of successful prosecution of European and Indian commerce, of steady progressiv development of industries of the country under wise and well considered forms of taxation and if it must be so, of duties and of safe-guarding and the efficient carrying on of railways and other main communications. Without these chaos i commerce is to be feared with a resulting loss of revenue to the country which may have effects impossible to foresee. We have laid down in our memorandum the minimum which we consider essential for ensuring such stability and efficiency and it is necessary that we should stand by this at all costs and impress it upon our people at Home that this is so. We look to the Indian Government and the Home Government to see that whatever commissions are appointed and that whatever views may be expressed to them, by men who are purely politicians and politicians only all the time, whether in this country or at Home, the vast interests which have been built up India's good shall not be tampered with but shall be maintained and upheld so that the confidence of the rest of the world in Indian commerce may remain and go to the benefit of the whole country and its future.

One is glad to see from the pronouncement made by the Secretary State that the Government are goin to exercise that caution which daily being proved both in th Councils and the Assembly to be essentially necessary and we would ask as a chamber that if it is decided to have any enquiry it should not be allowed to be on political lines only but that it should include as one of its most important and pressing items full practical consideration of the effects of any change on the commercial interests of India with which are bound up and included all that is most vital to this country and other countries connected with her."

# CRAWLING PACE OF PROGRESS.

## DISSATISFACTION WITH ARMY INDIANISATION.

### MR. JINNAH'S LECTURE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 2.

Addressing a large public gathering including some members of the Central Legislature at St. Stephens College, Mr. M. A. Jinnah explained at some length the significance of Swaraj. He said that under the existing constitution the will of a selected few members of the Executive prevailed over a body of 104 elected members from all parts of India. In nine out of every ten questions of national importance, Government and the people might come to an agreement after a full debate, but if on the tenth question some disagreement arose between the popular members and the Executive the question was whose will should prevail. Was it the will of half a dozen members of the Executive or was it the will of 104 elected members who had come to Delhi at great personal sacrifice? British Parliament had given India a constitution which, besides being defective, was a very slow means of attaining the desired goal, namely, responsible self-government. He was dissatisfied with the crawling pace of the progress of the Indianisation of the army and said that if Indianisation was to proceed at its present rate, it would take over a century to officer the army with Indians. He thought that there was dishonest motive on the part of the Government in keeping Indians from their rightful places. Mr. Jinnah wanted to see a Swaraj under which the passing of a Rowlatt Bill would be impossible, Jallianwala Bagh could not be imagined and in which the will of the masses would prevail. If the British Parliament granted this request all was well and Indians would be ideal citizens of the Empire. But if it was not granted the British Parliament would make Indians rebels. The speaker pointed to the Right Hon. Srinivasa Sastri who was present at the meeting and said that when he (Mr. Sastri) went to England he went with the full conviction that the British Parliament would redeem its pledges to India and justice would prevail and Mr. Jinnah wanted to know the present views of this great patriot. Continuing Mr. Jinnah said that he could search the heart of the Right Honourable gentleman and he could clearly see in him a rebel, but his head was now controlling his heart. Concluding Mr. Jinnah said that he was not advocating the immediate grant of self-government, but he did want a constitution which would rapidly take India to the desired goal and thereby prevent her from following the footsteps of Ireland or Egypt.

## AKALI LEADERS' TRIAL.

### TO COMMENCE ON 10TH INST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AMRITSAR, March 1.

The Akali leaders' conspiracy trial which was on a previous occasion arranged to be held at Lahore has now been definitely decided to be resumed at Lahore after a week's duration, that is on the 10th March. It is understood that arrangements have been made to hold the trial in the fort which has recently been made over to the police, where accommodation will be provided for the residence of the accused. At to-day's hearing of the case, counsel for the defence protested against this decision.

## THE OBJECT OF THE AKALI JATHA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, March 1.

News received from Amritsar shows that an Akali Jatha numbering about five hundred left that place for Jaito on the evening of Thursday. It will march through Ferozepur District and is expected to reach Jaito on the 14th March. The object of this Jatha is announced to be the same as that of the previous one, the result of which at Jaito on the 21st February resulted in a grave disturbance. The Nabha State authorities are giving this Jatha a noice in the same terms that were offered to the previous Jatha, i.e., if the object is purely religious they will be allowed to visit Gurdwara, but on no account will permission be given for Gurdwara to be used for purposes of political propaganda. In accordance with this policy the Jatha is being informed that its members will be permitted to visit the Gurdwara in batches of fifty at a time for the purpose of holding on Akhand Path on the undertaking being given that on the conclusion of the same, they depart from the State forthwith and during their stay in the State no political speeches are made or meetings held.

Col. R. Hard, Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals in the Punjab, has been appointed Surgeon-General with the Bengal Government in succession to Major-General B. H. Dare.—A. P.

The third June has been notified as a public holiday in celebration of the King-Emperor's birthday.—A. P.

# LOHOGAON SHOOTING CASE.

### CASE REFERRED TO HIGH COURT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, March 1.

The trial concluded in the Sessions Court to-day of Pte. J. Walker, King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who was charged with culpable homicide amounting to murder in in that he caused the death of Arjuna Luxumon at Lohogaon village on the 29th November last.

The jury brought in a verdict of "Not guilty" of the charge of culpable homicide, but said that Arjuna Luxumon met his death as a result of accident.

The Judge, Mr. A. C. Weld, I.C.S., disagreeing with the verdict of the jury decided to refer the case to the High Court.

## PROGRESS OF SIKH JATHA

### ENTHUSIASTIC RECEPTION ON THE ROUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

Information has been received that the second Shahidi Jatha is making good progress on its way and at every stage villagers continue to flock and serve the Jatha with tea and refreshment. They are also carrying on their propaganda and administering Amrit (Sikh Baptism) to numerous people.

Further information received from Jaito shows that Dr. Kitchlew and Prof. Gidwani are comfortably lodged in the police lockup and are not being maltreated as given out in some vernacular papers.

## KHADI BOARD AT JALGAON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

JALGAON, Feb. 26.

After finishing their extensive tour in Khandesh, Messrs. Rajagopalachari, Shankarlal Banker and Vardachari reached Jalgaon on 24th morning. On the 23rd they visited Amalner, Parola and Erandol in East Khandesh. Parola is a big *sari* weaving centre. All the weavers there weave foreign yarn. Before two years there were some 300 wheels and 25 looms working for Khaddar, but they stopped as the weavers again fell victims to the temptation of using foreign yarn. The party persuaded the weavers to resume Khaddar weaving and some weavers promised to do so. The party then left for Erandol. They encouraged Khadi weavers there by visiting their cottages and seeing their looms in working order. They addressed a public meeting in the evening and Mr. Rajagopalachariar made a strong appeal to spin and wear nothing but Khaddar. At Jalgaon they were lodged in the municipal girls' school. They paid a flying visit to Nasirabad, a big *sari* weaving centre, in the morning. After coming back Mr. Shankarlal had a long conversation with the members of the Maharashtra Khadi Board. He made some very useful suggestions as regards the organisation and sale of Khaddar. In the noon Mr. Shankarlal had a long talk with the spinners, weavers and workers. A most interesting conversation ensued with Deoba and Laxman, weavers of Depressed Classes. They gave their past history and told that their forefathers were weaving Khadi, but they discontinued on the advent of foreign cloth. Mr. Shankarlal proved to them that they earned more in Khadi-weaving than in mill yarn. In the evening Mr. Shankarlal and Mr. Vardachari paid a visit to the national school and were very glad to see the looms and spinning wheels in good working order. At a public meeting Mr. Rajagopalachariar strongly appealed to the Jalgaon people to be clad in pure Khadi. The party left for Delhi.

## POONA'S ADDRESS TO LALAJI.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, March 1.

The Poona City Municipality presented an address to Lala Lajpatrai yesterday evening on the grounds of the Reay Market which were decovated for the purpose. In the absence of Mr. N. C. Kelkar, the President, Mr. Naik, Vice-President, read the address which referred to Lalaji's sufferings in the cause of the country, his consummate political leadership and close association of his name with Lokmanya Tilak.

The address was printed on Khadi and was presented in a silver bordered kinkup purse made in Poona factories.

Lalaji in reply fervently thanked the Municipality for the address which he valued most as coming from the great centre of political wisdom. He dwelt on the past services of Poona and hoped that the city would cherish the feelings of love towards him which he would try to deserve. The pleasant function concluded with *pan supari*.

Lalaji left for Bombay *en route* to Delhi last night.

## UNTOUCHABLES' CONFERENCE AT SUKKUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SUKKUR, Feb. 29.

The Conference of the depressed classes and untouchables called by the Gharibabad Nivasi Sabha at Sukkur will be held on the 16th March. Sadhoo Waswani has consented to preside over the Conference. While accepting the presidentship for which he was very much pressed he sent the following kind message:—Accepting in the hope that the Conference may glorify God by loving fellowship with his lowly children whom we have long forsaken.

# LIBERAL AND LABOUR.

## LL. G.'S VERDICT ON LABOUR GOVT!

### MISTAKES OF INEXPERIENCE.

LONDON, March 1.

Speaking at Hartlepool to-day, Mr. Lloyd George urged, in view of the situation at home and abroad, forebearance, toleration and sympathy for the Labour Government whose mistakes hitherto had been largely mistakes of inexperience. "I am all for leaving them for some time between the handles of a plough. They will soon have aching backs and weary hearts but very much wiser heads." He expressed an opinion that a coalition was not now a practical alternative. It was more vita than ever to Britain's well-being that the Liberal sentiment should be strengthened and mobilised to impress upon the Labour Party the folly of alienating Liberal support by adventures in Socialism.—Reuter.

## FOOTBALL MATCH RESULTS.

LONDON, March 1.

At Glasgow to-dey in an international association football match Scotland bea Ireland by two goals to nil.

At Twickenhars today in the inter-Services Rugby Football Match the Army beat the Navy by nineteen points to five.—Reuter

# GANDHI MONTH IN BOMBAY

## MEETING AT MARVADI VIDYALAYA.

A public meeting under the auspices of the Girgaon District Congress Committee was held at the Marwari Vidyalaya Hall on Thursday, Mr. K. P. Khadilkar presiding.

Mr. Oza when called upon by the President to deliver his speech said that they had met there that day to indulge in a retrospection and to see what they had been able to do during the month—the month which had been hallowed as the Gandhi month. Though Mahatma Gandhi was sentenced for six years they all knew that he could not be kept behind the prison gates by the British Government for all that time, as the Mahatma had a great mystic influence.

After dilating upon the necessity of the Constructive work as chalked out by Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Oza concluded by saying that Lord Olivier had tried to analyse the situation in India in an almost biased mind and his refusal to have a Round Table Conference showed that it was impossible for him to judge the mind of Indians when he was so far away from India.

ORGANISED WORK.

Principal Puntambekar said that they had met to ascertain what was the best means possible for developing the Constructive work during the Gandhi month. He was one of those that thought that that could not be done by mere speeches but by enrolling a number of men to support the Congress routine, which must be done from day to-day. They did not want eloquent speeches but energetic work. Mahatma Gandhi had given them a Constructive programme, the essence of which would have to be followed by all countries whether in Europe or elsewhere. The Liberals of India were content with mere agitation to satisfy their ambition, while the Congress which was backed up by the wishes of the millions of India wanted solid work. For that reason the speaker exhorted the young people to follow the Congress mandate or to become members of the Hindustani Seva Dal. They would thus be in a position to work out the Constructive programme in a disciplined and organised way as laid down in the programme chalked out by the leaders of their country.

Many people thought that the Congress was a disunited body when as a matter of fact it was not so. The Liberals were agitated the day before yesterday in anticipating good news from the Labour Government. The Labour party had made a statement which had made the Liberals think that after all Reforms were not worth fighting for. The Congress was right and the programme as laid down by Mahatma Gandhi had proved right. It was therefore the duty of all Congressmen to enrol members by thousands and to educate the masses by teaching them that the aims of the Congress stood for their own good, and that the battle which the Congress has been waging for Swaraj would be won. The Battle of Swaraj must be fought from outside the Councils and not from within as some had thought.

Messrs. Tripathi, Padbidi and Dr. Sawarkar also spoke.

Mr. Khadilkar, in winding up the proceedings emphasised the necessity of Khaddar, and exhorted the people to carry on their national work still more vigorously.

## CONCERT IN BANDRA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANDRA, Feb. 26.

The St. Joseph's Convent is one of the beauty spots of "Bonnie Bandra" presenting a pretty combination of refined architecture and charming horticulture and the organizers of the Concert given by the St. Cecilia's Orchestra at Bandra on Sunday evening, could not have secured a better place than the convent.

The house was crowded from floor to ceiling the audience consisting of Europeans Parsis, Hindus and the local Indian Christians. "Cheerio Bandra" was the first item in the musical menu. It is a lively march composed by Mr. D. S. Athaginas the Director of the orchestra. It was rendered by Mrs. Cooper on the piano, and created great furore. The performance of the operatta "The Blind Beggars" elicited roars of laughter, and the "Moon and Coon" played skilfully by a quintette and a pretty song entitled "Italia De Lingo" deserve special mention. The delightful rendering of the Hawaian melodies and a few jazz pieces was fully appreciated. In fact all the artistes performed their respective parts very creditably and the thunderous applause and the shouts of encore were an unmistakable testimony that the audience had immensely enjoyed the entertainment and had brimful of their money's worth.

# BAN ON HORNIMAN.

## UNPARALLELED VINDICTIVENESS.

### GOVT'S RESPONSIBILITY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, March 1.

Poona held a largely attended public meeting in the Reay Market under the Presidency of Prof. S.M. Paranjpye to protest against the Government's action in refusing to allow Mr. Horniman a passport to return to India. After the introductory remarks from the President Mr. Gokhale of the "Mahratta" moved a resolution demanding the return of Mr. Horniman. Mr. Andrews then first read the following message of Mahatma Gandhi:

I wish the meeting every success. Had we developed enough strength we could have secured Mr. Horniman's return long ago. The Government have sinned doubly; first in deporting him and secondly in not permitting him to return. But they have sinned because we were weak."

Mr. Andrews then read out his own message. I wish to-night at this meeting in Poona to voice as clearly as possible the feeling of indignation throughout the country at the refusal of a passport to Mr. B. G. Horniman after nearly five years of compulsory banishment from India on a charge which has never been proved, or brought into a court of law. It is a terrible blot on the fair name of British Justice that Mr. Horniman should have been persistently refused a legal trial in his own country while charges were levelled against him from the privileged positions of the House of Commons in England and the Imperial Legislative Assembly in India. Such vindictiveness is almost without a parallel in recent British history in the case of any Englishman. I know the difficulties of the position of the present Labour Government as a minority in Parliament and this throws all the greater responsibility on the Governments of India and Bombay.

After speeches from Mr. Karandikar, Mr. Lavate and Mr. Nimbkar, the resolution was put to vote and unanimously passed.

## THE NIZAM AND BERARS.

### A MEETING AT YEOTMAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

YEOTMAL, Mar. 1.

A public meeting under the auspices of the local branch of the Liberal League was held last evening under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Mundle, for the purpose of passing a resplution expressing opinion that so long as the promise of complete autonomy was not fulfilled by His Exalted Highness the Nizam in his own Dominions the people of Berar could not put faith in the promises held out to them and that the people of Berar would oppose tooth and nail any proposal aiming at the retrocession of the Province to the Nizam.

The originally proposed resolution called upon the people of Berar to oppose vehemently any such proposal. Sir M.V. Joshi, Executive Councillor of the C.P. Government, was present but did not take part in the deliberations.

A Mahomedan resident of Jayapur opposed the resolution on the ground that public opinion, one way or the other, had no rightful place in solving a question of legal rights between two individuals.

The Swaraj Party members proposed an amendment which in effect changed the letter and spirit of the resolution. The amended resolution called upon the Nizam to redeem his promises in his own Dominions before expecting any change of allegiance or the part of the people of Berar and reserved any expression of opinion regarding the proposed change. After the amended resolution was passed by a majority Sir M.V. Joshi addressed the meeting on the present situation.

## SIND KHILAFAT CONFERENCE.

### LEADERS' ARRIVAL.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LARKANA, Feb. 29.

Maulana Shaukat Ali, Bi Amman, Maulana Nisarahmed and Hussain Ahmed arrived this morning from Sukkur at 12 noon. A large reception was organised in their honour. People thronged in thousands to do the leaders honour. The town was well decorated. The party was taken in procession through the town. Maulana Mahomed Ali who was also expected to arrive could not do so, as he and Dr. Ansari were called away from Delhi, owing to the serious state of his daughter's health. His wire to Maulana Shaukat Ali received this afternoon says: "Amanna's (his daughter) condition disquieting. Please express to Pirsahib and Sind brethren extreme regret at inability to visit Sind."

Maulana Shaukat Ali expects to meet all friends who have kindly sent him invitations. The Conference commences at 3 o'clock after Jumma prayers, which will be said at the local Idgah, when Mussalmans of town are expected to join the congregation.

## KAPADVANJ WATER SUPPLY.

President Mahajan, Kapadvanj wires from Kapadvanj under date March 1st:

The public are against Water Works Scheme here. There is a sufficient supply of pure water here. There is no complaint whatsoever. The Government would be wisely advised if the grant in this connection is omitted from the Budget.

# HIGH COURT.

## APPELLATE SIDE.

### ALIYA OF BORSAD.

### DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED.

Alimian Sadakmian

vs.

The King Emperor.

(Before the Chief Justice Sir Norman Macleod and Sir Lallubhai Shah).

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. G. D. Madgaokar Sessions Judge of Ahmedabad. He found the accused guilty of murder and sentenced him to death.

The case for the prosecution was that the present accused Alimian with his brother Kasim and his uncle Ahmedali, the last of whom was tried and convicted and hanged in 1923, committed the murder on 30 June 1913 by attacking and killing the deceased Channubhai Ramshankar a pleader and a landholder of Borsad with bill-books. The deceased had left his house to visit his field. He spent the morning there and left it after mid-day with Haribhai, owner of a neighbouring field in order to visit another of his fields on the other side of the Bhoba tank. The deceased Channubhai had proceeded about 150 paces or so when he was attacked with "Dharjas" by the three assailants. After attacking the deceased the accused ran away. The information was given to the father of the deceased, who informed the Sub-Inspector of the murder. The present accused had made himself scarce and was not arrested till the 31st October 1923. The motive alleged for the murder was ill-feeling in respect of a field.

The accused denied that he committed or was present at the time of murder and asserted that on the day of the murder he had gone with a relative and his ailing daughter to a doctor at Petlad with the cart of a Bania called Premchand Pitamber. He likewise disclaimed any interest in the field in dispute.

The Sessions Judge observed:—"The issue of the accused's guilt of innocence depends upon the weight attaching to the evidence of the eye witnesses as against that attaching to the evidence of witnesses for the defence. If the former are to be believed, the accused committed the murder at Borsad; if the latter are to be believed the evidence of the former is false and the accused was at Petlad and could not have committed the murder. Weighing therefore, on the one hand the evidence of eyewitnesses and that of Jiji Uka and on the other, that of the defence witness as regards the accused's absence at Petlad, I have no hesitation in accepting the former and disbelieving the latter. There can be no question to my mind that the conduct of the accused in making himself scarce from the time of the murder up to the date of the arrest i. e. for five and a half years, was the conduct, if at all, not of an innocent man. The attack was savage and murderous. It was committed and carried through without any provocation or just cause. For the law to palliate the sentence in a case of this kind, would be, in my opinion, to render life and property insecure and the decrees of Civil Courts infructuous. I am unable to accept the appeal for mitigation of sentence urged on behalf of the accused."

Their Lordships after hearing the agreements confirmed the conviction and sentence.

Justice Shah agreeing with the learned Chief Justice with regard to conviction and sentence observed that the question of sentence had to be dealt with in view of the circumstances which attended the crime. At that time the accused was eighteen years of age and was one of the three persons who assaulted the deceased and killed him on the spot. In an attack of that kind, the uncle would have been the leader and the accused would more or less have been led by the uncle. Those were considerations, no doubt, in favour of the accused. But it must not be forgotten that it was an organised offence with a view to defy the process of the Court which had taken effect against the uncle in respect of the field with reference to which there was a dispute between the deceased and the uncle. And having regard to the desperate nature of the crime, it was difficult for Their Lordships, sitting as a Court, to hold that the commutation of the sentence of death would be justified. At the same time, considerations of youth and the fact that he was probably led into that crime by his uncle were matters which might be for the Government to consider if any appeal for clemency were made to them by the accused.

Mr. S. R. Parulekar appeared for the accused.

The Government Pleader for the Crown.

## ECHO OF CHILD SUBSTITUTION CASE.

### ACCOMPLICE'S UNSUCCESSFUL APPEAL.

(Before the Hon'ble Sir Norman Macleod C. J. Sir Amberson Marten J. and Sir Lallubhai Shah.)

Emperor.

vs.

Lukhmidas.

This was a case on review on the certificate of the Advocate-General under clause 26 of the Letters Patent from the decision of the High Court of Sessions on the grounds that there was a point of law involved in the case and that there was misdirection by the learned trial judge, both of which points required further consideration by the High Court.

The accused was charged on three charges under Sections 120 (B), 419 and 420 of the Indian Penal Code. The trial judge the Hon'ble Mr Justice Marten on the verdict of the jury passed a sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of three thousand rupees.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Mr. Kolaskar appeared on behalf of the accused.

Mr. O'Gorman appeared on behalf of the Crown.

Sir Chimanlal stated that there were two points for the consideration of the Court:—

(1) That the three charges were so interdependent that if the accused was found not guilty on two charges it was impossible to find him guilty on the third charge.

(2) That being so the learned trial judge should have explained this difficulty to the jury who were not expected to know the inter-dependence of the charges.

He further stated that the charges framed under Sections 419 and 420 were exactly the same in all material respects and that the jury having found the accused not guilty under Section 419 on the facts of procuring a male child, of substituting it in place of the female child and of lodging the plaint in the High Court, it was really a contradiction of verdicts when they found him guilty of the very some facts under Section 420.

Chief Justice:—The jury found him guilty under Section 420 and not guilty under Section 419, so the whole matter is quite clear But apart from that where is the point of law on which further consideration is asked for?

Sir Chimanlal:—Initially the trial judge in charging the jury should have explained to them the inter-dependence of the three charges.

Justice Shah:—The two charges under Sections 419 and 420 were thought necessary so that if the accused were found not guilty under one, he might be found guilty under the other Section.

Justice Marten:—Do you know of any authority in which a trial judge has power to send back a jury to re-consider their verdict however inconsistent that may be under similar circumstances.

Sir Chimanlal:—No.

In delivering judgment has Lordship the Chief Justice observed that the two points of law appearing on the certificate were in fact one point namely whether the trial judge should have referred the verdict back to the jury. The trial judge very rightly pointed out to the jury that the most important charge was the third charge under Section 420 and the jury having found the accused guilty on that charge, it was really not necessary for the jury to find on the other charges. But even if they found the accused not guilty under the other two charges that did not in any way show inconsistency in their verdicts. There was therefore no misdirection on the part of the trial judge and there was no need for him to refer the verdict back to the jury. The Court therefore saw no necessity to interfere with the trial Court's decision. Sir Chimanlal then applied for the reduction of the punishment on the grounds that the accused was 60 years of age and that the circumstances of the case justly required their Lordship's re-consideration of the punishment.

The application was refused his Lordship the Chief Justice observing that in re-considering the punishment at this stage the general rule was that the Court would interfere only on two grounds namely (1) That certain circumstances had since the trial arisen which might be sufficient to reduce the punishment and (2) that the trial judge who exercised his discretion in passing the sentence, used such discretion erroneously; none of which grounds existed in the present case.

## BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

### RACE COURSE PICKPOCKETS GETS 9 MONTHS' R. I.

Mr. N. T. Jangalwala on the 28th February sentenced Mohamed Yusuf Fazal Ahmed to nine months' rigorous imprisonment for pickpocketting on the race course.

It appeared from the evidence led by Police Prosecutor Mr. D'Cunha that on the 16th February at about 5-30 p.m. the accused while in the act of picking the pocket of Mr. E. Hindhaugh arrested H. Fazakin one five rupees notes in his the accused with two being handed over hands. As the accused was and Mr. to police custody, Mr. F. D. Mac Vithaldas Manilal identified the accused the person who had pushed them a little while before and found that they had missing Rs. 90 and Rs. 110 respectively. On a search being made the exact amount of money was found concealed in the accused's shirt.

The accused having one previous conviction for a similar offence was sentenced as mentioned above.

### THEFT OF CLOTH.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawala, Sub-Inspector Sait charged Arjun Babu Nanu Mahomed Shaffi and Kaloo Ismail with theft of three takas of cloth valued at Rs. 280 from the s.s. "Clan Kenneth" lying in No. 4 Alexandra Docks.

Capt. C. E. Abyren reported to the Police on the 28th inst. that on the previous night a case containing pauplin takas was broken and about six takas of cloth valued at Rs. 280 stolen.

The police made enquiries and arrested the accused who pointed out one Shaik Yusuf Ebrahim to whom they had given the takas. The police recovered the property from him. All the accused pleaded guilty and as each of them had previous convictions, the magistrate ordered the first two accused to be sent to Matunga Reformatory School for four years as they were juveniles and the third to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 in default further six months.

### PATHANS SENTENCED.

Mr. G. R. Khairaz at the Mazagon Police Court disposed of the case, on Thursday, in which Deputy Inspector Achrekar charged Hukenad Shah Ahmad Shah, a Pathan watchman employed at Alexandra Cinema, with possessing arms and ammunition without a license. Evidence showed that while the police were making enquiries in a murder case they searched the accused's hut in the compound of the Cinema, when they found a revolver loaded with eight cartridges kept behind a box.

The accused pleaded guilty and said that the revolver was given to him by Maghwaliji of Hawalir, also a Pathan, a day before he was arrested. The Magistrate convicted him and sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

Deputy Inspector Achrekar then charged Maghwaliji for having kept a revolver and 51 cartridges in the house of Mohamed Saifullah Khan in the 8th Lane. The accused pleaded guilty and was sent to jail for four months.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION.

### MRS. BESANT ON HER SCHEME.

Mrs. Annie Besant delivered a lecture on "National Convention" at the Excelsior Theatre, on Friday night, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, presiding.

Mr. Jamnadas said the Convention was appointed by the National Conference which had met at Delhi lately. But to "The Chronicle" was due the credit for creating a great deal of misunderstanding. It was stated in that paper that it was composed of Theosophists, but that was not a fact. He would, however leave "The Chronicle" to itself. (Laughter, and cheers).

Mrs. Besant said the question was how they should present their plans to Great Britain for winning Swaraj, or Home Rule or whatever they might call it. She said some of the Dominions had got their status by means of a national convention, as the United States had after the Civil War. She then mentioned the gradual steps through which she had reached her present plans and her past work for reaching them. She unfolded her plans and said the management of Army, Navy and political departments were to be handed over to Indians only when they declared that they were ready for it. It must take some time, before there could be an Indian army to defend India. They would have to consult the Indian Princes, also but she hoped it would not be long before they agreed to come into the great commonwealth of India. There were some 28 members in the Assembly, 30 in the Bombay Council and 42 in the Madras Council who were elected on their pledge for a convention and if they wrecked it they would have to answer to their constituents. There were about 130 men in all in the Legislatures in India who had a right to speak for the nation and they alone had the right to call the Convention. She asked them whether that was not (a work worthy of their support. Her idea was to divide the Convention into small Committees, who could think out all the problems. They had Swarajists amongst the adherents of the Convention. The constitution which they were going to have should not be framed in consultation with Government, but it must be framed by Indians themselves. Nations did not get self-Government by talking but by working, and they must prepare a scheme, as she had advised.

## THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC AND DISEASE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is a pity that a glance at the Provincial Finances of this year, shows that Bombay, Bengal Bihar and Orissa Budgets have a common feature in the increased revenue from "excise", a matter "which seems to indicate that the pendulum of temperance is swinging back to the wrong end," in spite of the tall talk of the Government and its representatives in the Council Chambers about liquor control.

Abundant evidence shows that Alcohol is the origin and cancer root of the most hideous form of prostitution and Venereal Diseases. It renders a man liable to yield to temptation which he would otherwise resist. 50 per cent of excessive alcohol consumers contract venereal disease under its influence. Every fifth man in a venereal clinic has confessed his lapse and going astray to alcohol. Even in some private and public brothels soft and hard drinks are easily available, and as a result of drinks facilities men-about-town go out 'to see life' and have a fine time. It is a fact that many unfortunate women, are initiated into the art of selling their souls whilst half drunk and men and women first taste the forbidden fruit under the influence of "Demon of Appetite."

It cannot be ascertained to what extent venereal diseases have been prevalent in India; it is roughly estimated that among private patients of general practitioners 10 to 20 per cent have syphilis; among children 2 to 5 per cent; among women 5 to 15 per cent depending on the age and social status; among prostitutes 50 to 100 per cent. Lowest computation in Bombay to my mind will not fall below 20 to 25 per cent.

No community caste or creed can throw a stone at the other. What will you think when 25 per cent of the population in a large city suffers from venereal disease?

Alcohol is not only one of the prolific causes of venereal disease but even it aggravates latent syphilis and gonorrhoea. Temperance is the road to health which has been fully testified by physicians and physiologists. During the Great War Wellington and Havelock, General French and Haig could trust none but the temperate soldier and even soldiers and sailors and ammunition workers and both civil and military authorities were all in favour of nothing but temperance and liquor control. Is it not then a short sighted policy to regard the Alcohol industry in time of peace and plenty, a source of wealth for individuals and nations? Alcohol is the cause of a large amount of disease, crime misery and insufficiency. When we come to strike a balance of the pros and cons some of us will be content even to lose their daily "chota peg" at dinners for the sake of their weaker brethern.

Alcoholism cannot be cured only by improvement in education and social conditions and mere temperance movement. Alcohol cannot be given up by universal consent, or even picketting by best of methods. It can go away only by a stroke of pen i.e. to say legislation like old "Sati System." No good Government either national or foreign should encourage for a day alcohol industry for human consumption. I can assure His Majesty's Exalted Government that all the Alcohol revenue it takes with the right hand it gives away quietly with the left hand in maintaining the diseased, maimed, deaf and blind, work houses, hospitals, resque homes and lunatic asylums as the bye products of alcohol industry and liquor traffic. Consequently, Government will not be worse for sacrificing their revenue it derives from national vice. When shall the Government and its representatives take a bold and righteous stand in respect to liquor control? Besides educational campaign, honest and sincere endeavours should be first made by the Government for definite restrictions in sale of liquor both country and foreign; the public will then even welcome the day when alcohol is used for scientific and medical purposes only.—Yours, etc.,

K. S. PATEL.

Lock Hospital, Grant Road.

## UNTOUCHABLES.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—After reading the disconcerting report of the Corporation having accepted Dr. Javle's amendment about maintaining the difference between touchables and untouchables even after death (in the face of the fact that lepers and syphilities of the higher classes are burned on the same ground with others), it was a pleasure to read the motion in the meeting of the B. P. C. C. held on 27th instant made by Mr. B. G. Kher of which part (e) ran:—

(e) That a sum of rupees twenty-five thousand be earmarked for being spent to Depressed Classes Work.

Such a motion is probably the first of its kind and is doubly refreshing especially as it comes from an avowed councilite. It was very much to be wished that this part of Mr. Kher's proposal were separately votable so that its passage would not have been clogged on account of its being tacked on to a grant of one lac to the National Medical College. One lac is a big amount and the Committee must have good advice before it could accede to the demand for that amount. But twenty-five thousand is such a small item when lacs are being talked of, that that amount could have been easily set apart (which is a different thing from paying) in view of the fact that a building is sure to be purchased for an amount materially less than rupees five lacs. The motion being conjoint, the whole of it was postponed for week.

I have a suggestion to make to Mr. Kher which I hope, he will carry into expression at the next week's meeting. Mr. Osman Sobani has told the B. P. C. C. that the Trustees of the T. M. S. Fund will not be in a position to reply within a week or even two weeks. That means that the whole question may again be postponed, if it be again taken *en bloc*. I request Mr. Kher, therefore, to split his proposition and push this one item to vote in the next meeting. That will, if passed, be the first step towards the fulfilment of the most neglected but very essential item of the Constructive Programme. I conclude with the most fervent hope that such a step will be taken by the Bombay P. C. C. in a week.—Yours, etc.,

P. R. LELE.

28-2-24.

## WHO IS THIS RUSTOMJI?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The recent interpellations in the Legislative Assembly regarding the pertinent questions asked by our worthy fighter Sjt. V. J. Patel and Mr. Mahomed Faiyaz Khan have elicited the fact from the mouth of the Home Member Sir Malcolm Hailey that the Government of India have stooped to the meanness of employing a worthless Parsee, converted into Christianity for the purposes of propogating the "divine blessings" of English Rule in India. This wicked policy of wilful and mischievous attempts to show the Americans that Indian popole are a satisfied race under the banner of the English, have brought forth torrents of abuse on the heads of certain departments of the British Government as well as on the head of the particular notorious Rustomji who had to flee away from Bombay for incriminating deeds etc., and who has sold his soul for a mess of pottage and wilfully betrayed his Indian community in the eyes of distant strangers.

But what shall we say of a Government whose policy is always to Divide and Rule and who have selected a worthless Parsee for their own gains and exploitations, when the wicked deeds of such hirelings are bound to bring about communal hatred and jealousy.

I can thoroughly assure my Indian Brothers, Hindus and Mahomedans, that the whole Parsee community to a man fully sympathises with their uphill struggle to free themselves from the clutches of this foreign unsympathetic yoke, especially the wonderful divine movement of non-violent non-co-operation of Mahatma Gandhiji when the governing powers intoxicated by the successes they achieved in the World War for freedom completely forget that the salvation of the English was brought about by heroic unselfish sacrifice of Indian blood, Indian men, Indian money and Indian munitions.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR B. CHOTHIA.

Forjett Street, 29-2-24.

## INDIAN COMMITTEE FOR TURKISH RELIEF.

### LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

Mr. Faiz B. Tyabji, Secretary of the Turkish Relief Fund, which was started nearly a year ago in response to the appeal of the International Committee of the Red Cross, Geneva on behalf of the Ottoman Red Crescent Committee sends us the following accounts for publication:

Receipts.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Mr. Md. Nasurlla | ... Rs. | 5 |
| Mr. Fakheruddin Gulamjafar | ,, | 50 |
| A Friend, Ahmedabad | ... ,, | 10 |
| assumnissa Begum | ... ,, | 220 |
| Mr. Abut Latif | ... ,, | 100 |
| H. H. Chief of Mangrol | ... ,, | 500 |
| C. K. Mahomed | ... ,, | 25 |
| Total | ... Rs. | 910 |

Disbursements.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To P. & O. Bank | Re. | 200 | |
| ,, ,, | ,, | 100 | |
| ,, ,, | ,, | 445 | |
| | | | 765 |
| Postage | ,, | 36 | |
| Printing: | | | |
| Bombay Chronicle | ,, | 4 | |
| ,, ,, | ,, | 10 | |
| Safari Press (Urdu) | ,, | 75 | |
| By Gratuity to Clerk for addressing, stamping posting | ,, | 5 | |
| | | | 130 |
| Balance in hand | | ,, | 15 |
| | | Rs. | 910 |

Now that the Turkish Red Crescent Delegation is in India under much more favourable circumstances than those the Red Cross Delegate encountred the account of the Indian Committee for Turkish Relief is being closed.

## MORE DESERVING.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—About a fortnight back I remember to have read somewhere All-India Congress Committee's suggestion that Mahatmaji—when leaving Poona—should first visit the place where most—in coins—is accumulated, for his reception. Without scribbling long over its merits or demerits—obvious as they are—I would rather wish Mahatmaji to visit the place first that has best maintained his programme during the days of his absence. Yours, etc.,

ANUPAM.

A Quetta message of 1st March states:—The boy-scout, F. J. Davar, who is touring round the world on bicycle, arrived here after a very difficult ride through the unfrequented tracks of Baluchistan He was almost buried in a snow-bound valley of Ziarate and is suffering from frost-bites, but is rapidly recovering.—A. P.


At Reduced Rates

Again the prices are cut down in Silk Summer Suitings for the Season,

GHOTIES-SAREES-SELAS AND KHANDS.
TOWELS-BEDSHEETS AND READY-MADE GOODS
MANGO-PULPJAM AND JELLY—FRESH STOCK
BISCUITS-SWEETS—TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.

*EVERYTHING AVAILABLE.*

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*THE STANDARD SPARK PLUG OF THE WORLD.*

STOCKED IN TWO SIZES:—

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*Metric Thread 3-Point.*

(1) STANDARD METRIC THREAD:

Suitable for nearly all European Cars and Motorcycles, ⅝ in. reach, 3 point.

Rs. 4-12 Each.

(2) ½in. TAPER THREAD.

Specially designed for the *Ford* and Overland cars and suitable for all engines requiring ½ inch taper thread.

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NEW QUEEN'S ROAD, .. .. Wire: "AUTOMOTIVE" Phone: 26106.

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*Iron Jelloids Quickly Revitalise the System*

The general debility and prostration which remain after a serious illness are the result of impoverished blood. The speed with which complete recovery of health and strength follows depends largely upon the time taken to repair the shortage of oxygen-absorbing iron in the blood. Under the influence of Iron Jelloids recovery is remarkably rapid because the absorption of iron commences with the first dose and continues steadily until the blood is once more enriched with an abundant supply of this vitally essential ingredient. As a remedy for Anæmia, Nervous Exhaustion and General Weakness in either sex Iron Jelloids have no equal, whilst their pleasant flavour renders them agreeable to all.

Iron Jelloids

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| For Adults . . . . | Iron Jelloids No. 2 | *Prices: A Fortnight's trial . . R. I.* |
| Tonic for Men . . | Iron Jelloids No. 2A | |
| For Children . . . | Iron Jelloids No. 1 | *Full Size Bot. Rs. 2.12* |

*Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.*

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'Mellin's' has suited her admirably

*in the trying Indian Climate.*

So the mother of this happy little one-year-old girl writes from 'The Croft,' Lahore. Mellin's Food is admirable and successful for children of all ages, because when prepared as directed, it provides the proper substitute for mother's milk in the tropics.

Mellin's Food

IS UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

*Every mother should read "The Care of Infants in India," sent FREE by*

LATHAM ABERCROMBIE & CO., BOMBAY.

## TURKISH REPUBLIC.

### HOPEFUL ECONOMIC OUTLOOK.

### KEMAL'S SURVEY.

There were crowds around the Assembly which was packed. After referring to the past year which saw the proclamation of the Republic a regime best suited to the Turkish nation,—the President said that the Republic must be safeguarded at present and in future from all attacks. Therefore, it was necessary to apply principles consecrated by experience. He referred to a more hopeful economical outlook and spoke generally about the need of financial reform and strict economy in the budget. Passages referring to the vital issues of the moment appeared to be somewhat vague, but are interpreted as endorsing suppression of theological schools and elimination of the commissariats of Pious Foundations and Religious Affairs also the Chief of the General Staff from the Council of Commissioners; while an allusion to the urgency of purging religion from all political ties is regarded as portending the death warrant of the Caliphate. He referred to the friendly relations with foreign states and regretted the delay in the ratification of the Treaty of Lausanne.—Reuter.

## FUNDS FOR MASJID-EL-AQSA

### THE AGA KHAN'S CONTRIBUTION AND PLAN FOR COLLECTION.

A large gathering of Mohamedans assembled on Friday evening to meet the Palestine Delegation at the Anjuman-e-Islam Hall. H. H. the Aga Khan presided. There were several prominent Mahomedan gentry of Bombay present including Justice Kajiji. H. H. the Aga Khan was received on rising to deliver his speech amid great shouts of "Alla-hu-Akbar".

His Highness said:—Mr. Justice Kajiji and gentlemen.—This is not an occasion for making a long speech or for indulging in rhetorics, but one for practical and constructive work with a definite object. The historical and sacred character of the Masjid-el-Aqsa is a thing well known to all Muslims. It is universally known that the Masjid-el-Aqsa has remained the third most sacred building, and to this day whenever the Khalifa is referred to, *inter alia*, as the guardian of the three great harams of Mecca, Medina and Masjid-el-Aqsa. In addition to these, the historical association of this particular building are very great. From the artistic and architectural points of view, it is one of the glories of the world, and according to best judges of architecture there is nothing in the world of Islam that can be compared or is superior to this Masjid. I remember some years ago a great writer and a friend of Islam was passing an afternoon with me and I referred with enthusiasm to the great buildings of Islam here in India which he had then seen. After he had heard my appreciation he turned round and said "By far the most in the whole world of Islam is the Masjid-el-Aqsa". I will not detain you more on this. But I am sorry to tell you that at this moment there is the positive danger of collapse of the premises of this great Masjid. Besides the danger of the building being lost, still other dangers are in the horizon. A comparatively small amount of £ 130,000 I believe would save this Jewel of Islam, and I am sure that we cannot afford to allow this wonderful piece of structure, this sacred building, this historical and religious sanctuary, this one of the brightest Jewels of the world of Islam to be lost.

Some of you here have more experience on how to set to work in these matters than I have, but I have got two or three ideas which I should like to place before you. One of these is that in these days of commercial crises and trade depression we ought to go beyond the old and limited numbers of people to appeal for funds and the whole mass of the Islamic population of this presidency, the Island and the City of Bombay should be approached. For this, house to house and door to door visitations may be organised. And perhaps the members who have recently returned to the Legislative Council and who know the electors directly and personally might be asked to carry out a campaign for this Islamic work. For after all they are there because the Muslims put them there. I am sure other ideas will occur to you and with these words I will ask you to propose a Committee or Sub-Committees or any other method either by geographical distribution of territory or by some other method of active co-operation of the various gentlemen who are prepared to devote their time and thought for this great work to go forward and collect the amount of money that is needed. With these few words I call upon Mufti Mohamed Murad of the Delegation to speak to you."

Mufti Mohamed Murad addressed th gathering in Arabic and explained th reason of their coming to India. His speech was translated into Urdu.

A Committee of 22 gentlemen was then appointed with H. H. the Aga Khan a President; Mr. Justice Kajiji, Vice President; Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy and Mr. Abu Bakker A.R. Beg Mahomed Treasurer, and Messrs. Hakim Mahomed Dayman, Shaikh Jasim Bin Mohamed and Dr. T. M. Kajiji as secretaries.

Before dissolving the meeting His Highnes the Aga Khan announced a contribution Rs. 40,000 as his quota towards this fund.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic burners: the light is soft and well brilliance.

18522

## TRIBUTE TO PREMIER

### FRENCH SEMI-OFFICIAL VIEWS.

LONDON, Mar. 2.

Paris.—Commenting in advance on the MacDonald-Poincare correspondence which is being published to-night, a semi-official quarter pays tribute to Mr. MacDonald's friendly efforts and intentions which are bound to find favourable echo in France. The same quarter says that French security and also peace of Europe must be assured, for example by neutralisation or demilitarisation of certain territories or by limited control of League of Nations. It is declared that France confidently awaits resolution of committee of experts regarding reparations then perhaps it will be possible, in raising the question of Inter-Allied debts, to hope for the participation of United States in the final liquidation of war debts.—Reuter.

## BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

### FRANCO-BRITISH COLLABORATION.

LONDON, March 1.

Paris.—Further letters have been exchanged between Mr. Macdonald and M. Poincare embodying a general exposition of the views of the two Governments on the method necessary for leading to a solution of the problems of foreign policy. The letters are couched in a sincere spirit of collaboration.—Reuter.

## VICTIMS OF A FACTORY EXPLOSION

LONDON, March 1.

New York.—Eight persons have been killed, twelve are missing and a hundred injured as a result of an explosion at the Nixon Nitration Works on the Raritan River. The explosion shook Northern Jersey and was felt in New York City. Windows within a mile radius were shattered and the doors unhinged.—Reuter.

LONDON, March 1.

New York.—It is now believed that thirty perished as a result of the explosion in the Nixon Nitrate Works on the Raritan River. All the neighbouring buildings including a hundred of workmen's quarters have been wrecked and are now on fire. The Ammoniate Company which is using the building for storage is engaged in the manufacture of fertilisers from war-time high explosives and unused shells. The blown-up buildings contained one million gallons of ammonium nitrate and fifteen tank-cars each containing ninety thousand gallons of chemical were in the process of crystallisation.—Reuter.

## BILLIARDS CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, March 1.

At the Burroughs Hall in London to-day in the final of the Amateur Billiards Championship, W. P. McLeod (Holder) beat J. Graham Symes by 3,000 to 2,863.—Reuter.

## MANGALORE'S CLAIM FOR CONGRESS.

### BELGAUM SELECTION CHALLENGED.

(From a Correspondent.)

MANGALORE, Feb. 28.

Mangalore public assembled in maidan under the presidency of Madhavarao, High Court Vakil, strongly protest against one-sided decision of the Karnatak Provincial Committee in the matter of Belgaum selection as the Congress venue. The presiden addressing the meeting declared that Belgaum is out of the way. An opportunit to the Christian minorities participating the Congress if held in Mangalore has been lost unheeded. He characterised the decision as unjust as it totally ignored claim of the West Coast. Mr. Ramachandrarau moved the protest resolution urging the Provincial Committee to change its decision in favour of Mangalore which was the centre of Karnatik, culturally and educationally. Other speakers supported the resolution which was passed unanimously. Great indignation prevails. Mangalore delegates are advised to calling another meeting for the reversal of the selection.

## INDIAN CHRISTIANS & CONGRESS.

### SUBSCRIPTIONS TO T. S. FUND

(From a Correspondent.)

KOTTAYAM, Feb. 29.

The Kerala Congress deputation addressed two meetings at the Kottayam centre of the Syrian Christian community. A large number of Christians and Hindus were present. Mr. K. K. Kuruvila, a great theologian and leader enjoying the widespread confidence of all communities presided. He made a stronger appeal to the Christians to join the Congress. He said the ruling ideas of the Congress were essentially Christian and that Mahatmaji was a true follower of Jesus.

Collections for T. S. Fund at Kottayam came chiefly from the Christians.

Quarantine has been imposed upon arrivals by the "Bremerhaven" from Soerabaya, Samarang and Macassar owing to the contamination of plague.—Reuter.

Washington.—The Senate has passed a resolution authorising an investigation of Daugherty's administration of the Department of Justice.—Reuter.

## MAHATMA GANDHI.

### LEAVING POONA IN A FEW DAYS.

### WOUND EXPECTED TO HEAL SOON.

(Associated Press.)

AHMEDABAD, March 2.

Mr. Devidas Gandhi writes from Poona saying that the wound of Mahatma Gandhi is expected to heal soon and that he would leave Poona within a few days, but everything would be done quietly. This precaution is said to be due to the fear of popular demonstrations on the way.

## MAHATMAJI'S UNHEEDED OFFER TO GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Anent my letter in the "Chronicle" of the 23rd instant, regarding Mahatmaji's offer to the Government to drop the non-cooperation movement if the latter co-operated with the people in putting down the drink and drug traffic and encouraged home spinning and home weaving, allow me to publish the following. When I saw Mr. C. F. Andrews this morning regarding his statement to the above effect, he gave me the Mahatmaji's writing in "Young India" referred to by him in the statement, which I give below in full. He explained that though the statement of Mahatmaji could not be said to be exactly an offer to the Government to give up the non-cooperation movement, it invited the repentence of the Government for at least the one injustice done to the people in the form of the drink and the drug traffic. The people could co-operate with the Government so far as the abolition of the traffic was concerned and that one act of penitence on the part of the Government, if genuine, would lead to another, thus consummating, in the ultimate righting of all the wrongs. The inclusion of the drink traffic, alone in Mahatmaji's statement does mean the exclusion of the drug traffic as either of the two was generally used to include both. The following is the writing of Mahatmaji in "Young India."

"If Englishmen mean well by India, if Englishmen, who are dependent for their maintenance will be true to their salt, they must be reconciled to the abolition of the drink traffic and the total destruction of the traffic in foreign cloth, and therefore also, Lancashire cloth.

Even when the Khilafat is fully protected and the Punjab wound healed, the drink revenue cannot be revived nor the use of foreign cloth resumed.

What surprises one is that there are intelligent and educated public workers who do not see that this Government must proceed from wrong to wrong, so long as it does not cleanse itself of the original sins.

No doubt it can, if it will, even without redressing the two wrongs, co-operate with the people in the two great dynamic movements—the battle against the drink evil and the reinstatement of the spinning wheel, in all its ancient dignity and purity. It will then break the edge of the two wrongs.

Such a co-operation by the Government with the people, will, however, increase the capacity of the people to ensure, the rectification of the two wrongs, and for that very reason the Government will not allow the peaceful progress of the anti-drink campaign and boycott of foreign cloth by increased home manufacture through the spinning wheel." Yours, etc.,

V. S. MIRAJ.

Poona, Feb. 27.

## MARATHI PLAY PROSCRIBED.

### ALSO TWO URDU PAMPHLETS.

RANGOON, Mar. 1.

The Governor-in-Council declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies wherever found of a publication in Marathi entitled "Ranragini" i. e. a lady of the battlefield being a drama composed by Mr. Shantaram Gopal Gupte, printed at the Standard press by Mr. Kashinath Yeshwant Mane, and published by Mr. Narhar Ramchandra Joshi at Sudarshan Office, Khetwadi, Bombay, and all other documents containing copies of translation or extracts from the publication on the ground that it contains seditious matter. Also two Urdu pamphlets are forfeited entitled (1) Khaddar Khan Kisheti Malmal Jan Ka Talaq (marriage of Khaddar Khan and the divorce of Muslim) and (2) Quami Jhinda (national flag) both printed under the management of Najib Ullah alias Shamsher Khan Azad of the book depot Quami Jhan Da Mohalla, Bombay at No. 8, Jahangir Press, Bclasis Road, and all other documents containing copies of translations of or extracts from the pamphlets.

## TRIVANDRUM POPULAR ASSEMBLY.

(Associated Press.)

TRIVANDRUM, Feb. 29.

The Srimulam Popular Assembly reassembled, the officiating Dewan presiding. The administration of civil justice formed the subject matter of bitter criticism by certain members. They pointed out that the method of recruitment and promotion of judicial officers was unsatisfactory. The President replied that a Commission had been appointed in British India to enquire and report on judicial administration there and on going through the report remedies would be effected in the State also.

Representations were made on other matters such as the Police administration and agricultural needs of the State and the President gave patient hearing, noting down the various suggestions.

## INDIAN BUDGET.

### DESIGNED TO SPLIT ASSEMBLY.

### INDIAN PRESS COMMENTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, March 1.

Commenting on the Imperial Budget the "Madras Mail" says:—"Expediency and welfare of Madras generally counsel her representatives to divide the benefits of surplus and accept the Government's recommendations, however much financial wisdom and statesmanship might counsel its adoption." The paper thinks "that the Assembly would doubtlessly reject an alternative and vote for the abolition of an increase in Salt tax." The paper insists "that Madras representatives should secure from the Assembly a definite promise that provision shall be made for the reduction of provincial contribution. Further they should insist upon the Assembly's declaration that any future surplus shall be devoted to the reduction of contributions."

The "Hindu" says:—"If Sir Basil's budget is a bad one financially it is no better in other respects. It is on the face of it a political budget. It is designed to split the Assembly on the horns of a delicate dilemma." The paper believes that "the Assembly will find suitable alternatives and expresses the opinion that if Sir Basil Blackett had tackled the items fully and satisfactorily he need not have presented his obnoxious dilemma to the Assembly."

The "Swarajya" says:—"Financial statement follows traditional lines of exploiting India's finances for the upkeep of the Empire. In any case Sir Basil's budget statement is a telling commentary on all the many pretensions of labour towards India. It follows the same policy of feeding the military monster on the very life blood of the poor and shows no appreciable attempt at the reduction of expenditure."

The "Daily Express" says:—"There is no doubt that with the resources at his command the Finance Member has presented the best budget under the circumstances and we congratulate him on his achievement."

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 1.

The "Leader" writes on the budget; "We are ready to admit that the burget might have been worse. We are thankful that it is distinctly better than those of preceding years beginning with Sir Malcolm Hailey's disastrous stewardship of the Department. We must congratulate Sir Basil Blackett on the ability and lucidity of his exposition. But it must be confessed that there is nothing big about the budget. There is no appreciable reduction of expenditure military or civil. There is nothing in it to bring more prosperity and happiness to the people. In offering a choice to the Assembly between reduction of the salt tax and of provincial contributions he has transferred to legislature a responsibility that should be shouldered by the Executive. This does no credit either to the courage or the sense of responsibility of the Executive. We are disappointed at the absence of any announcement of a reduction of Post and Telegraph rates and railway fares both of which would have been a great relief to the poor. It is still more disappointing that there is no mention of protection for Indian steel industry. Altogether the budget is devoid of financial genius.

ALLAHABAD, March 2.

Commenting on the Imperial Budget the "Pioneer" says:—There would be more ground for satisfaction in hopeful prospect if it were possible to believe ill-advised measures of retrenchment masquerading as economy have not been resorted to in order to render the Budget surplus possible. The changed conditions that have arisen within the past few years have brought National finances under the influence of political sentiment and this development has admittedly accentuated the difficulty of formulating a sound and consistent policy. The adoption of a sound financial policy means more to India than political progress. It involves general prosperity, sound administration and maintenance of public credit in the interests of India and it is essential a broader view should be taken of the National finances by her legislatore. That the idea of expenditure and taxation alike must be reduced to a minimum without regard to consequences is attractive to a tyro in public affairs and others but persistence in a policy of this kind may have ruinous results. In India methods which would be regarded in the business world as worse than inefficient have been applied at the instance of business men to public administration and no one can say how far consequent mischief may extend. No effective proposals are forthcoming from the critics of Government to compel the wealthy persons who notoriously evade taxation to contribute their due share to the revenues of the State.

LUCKNOW, Mar. 1.

Commenting on the Imperial Budget the Daily Telegraph says that by its plausibility, outward attractions, and clever marshalling of figures, the budget statement puts before the Legislators a picture that is calculated to create imperfect impressions and stimulate those who choose to sit on the fence and are ready to drift to bureaucratic point of view. Continuing the paper says that with the advent of Swarajists in the Assembly and coming to power of the Labour Government atmosphere has changed and the bureaucracy has changed its weapons by recommending half-hearted measures. The paper asserts that the public cannot feel satisfied with cutting down of military expenditure. Waziristan, the legacy of foolish spirit of adventure and meddlesomeness continues and will continue this year to absorb a substantial sum which ought to have gone to aid of nation building departments.

## APPLE OF DISCORD?

### NATIONALIST PARTY DECIDES ON OBSTRUCTION.

### MALAVIYA AND JINNAH OPPOSED.

(By our Special Representative.)

DELHI, Mar. 2.

The National Party, after a meeting lasting nearly six hours decided by the required three-fourths majority to carry out its programme of obstruction. The majority consisted of, it is understood, nine Independents in a meeting composed of fifty-two members. The meeting decided to leave to the Executive Committee to determine the mode of obstruction. Secrecy is maintained about the discussion in the meeting but I gather Pt. Malaviya, Mr. Jinnah and T. Rangachariar did not favour obstruction in view of Lord Olivier's statement.

## VICEROY'S GARDEN PARTY.

### SWARAJIST ABSTENTION.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 1.

To meet the members on the Indian Legislature, His Excellency the Viceroy gave a big garden party on the evening of March 1st at the Viceregal Lodge, where a large number of guests were present. Those present included His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, members of the Executive Council, Presidents of the Council of State and the Legislative Assembly and members of both the Houses.

There were, in addition, many officials of the Government of India, both Civil and Military. The arrangements were excellent and on the whole an enjoyable evening was spent. The Swarajist members of the Assembly did not attend the function while Independents like Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Rangachariar were present.

## Official and Personal.

The Viceroy will leave Delhi on the 7th March for a visit to Bhawalpur where he will perform the ceremony of installing the Maharaja on the *gadi*. His Excellency will return to Delhi on the 10th March.

Lieut-General Sir George Kirkpatrick and Captain F. L. Bultitude have arrived at Government House, Bombay.

Khan Bahadur Kutbuddin Ahmed has been appointed temporarily executive councillor to the Assam Government vice the Hon. Mr. Abdul Majid who has resigned on medical grounds.

His Excellency the Governor has expressed his regret at the resignation of Mr. Majid and paid a warm tribute to his services.

## MORE AMERICAN TOURISTS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Feb. 29.

A party of American tourists numbering eighty arrived in Madras to-day by special train from Calcutta. They are leaving to-night for Dhanuskhodi *en route* to Colombo from where they will proceed to Rangoon, Singapore, China, Southea Islands, and through the Panama Canal to New York.

## AJMER KHILAFATISTS ARRESTED.

(From a Correspondent.)

AJMER, Feb. 27.

Maulanas Moinuddin, Md. Yunus, Mirza Abdulqadir Beg and Mirza Yusuf Beg have to-day been arrested under sections 124A and 153. Causes under a host of sections are already going on against the former three. The present fresh move constitutes an alleged offence in connection with a resolution of the Working Committee adopting the Hangamai-Ajmer in an amended form as an official report of the recent disturbances to the Central Khilafat Committee. Maulvi Mohiuddin and Abdulbaqi Chisti are already under prosecution as editor and publisher of the said pamphlet. Hearing commences to-morrow.

## THE PUNJAB BUDGET.

### DEFICIT REDUCED BY 22 LAKHS.

LAHORE, March 1.

At the Punjab Legislative Council to-day Sir John Maynard, the Finance Member, presented the budget for 1924-1925 and asked the House to take note that the figures were based upon the assumption that it will not reject three taxation bills which he shall ask it to refer to a select committee next week. Subject to this explanation the budget was based upon the expectation of a normal year with no exceptional features. The budget showed total Revenue receipts of 1031 lakhs and 1075 lakhs of revenue expenditure. There was deficit of 44 lakhs of which 25 lakhs was accounted for by a sinking fund out of which overdrafts would be repaid. The Finance Member pointed out that the Government of India, their banker, had expressed its willingness to finance the very moderate deficit during 1924-25. Compared with the budget of 1923-24, the present budget however was distinctly a more favourable statement of the financial position of the province. Whereas last year there was a deficit of revenue account of Rs. 62,84,000, the deficit is now reduced to 44 lakhs which is the result of the increase of Rs. 27,68,000 in revenue and of only Rs. 849,000 in expenditure.

## BONUS ENQUIRY.

### STRIKERS' RELIEF COMMITTEE.

### A MILL AGENT'S VIEWS.

The work of the Bonus Enquiry Committee really began in earnest on Saturday when various people gave evidence, mostly in support of the workers' claim for the payment of bonus.

A meeting of people interested in the question of relief of the workers' families was convened at the Servants of India Society's Hall on Saturday afternoon. The attendance was poor, notwithstanding invitations had been sent to many people, owing to various causes, notably very short notice. After a discussion of the question, it was resolved to form a workers' families' Relief Committee and a large number of ladies and gentlemen were nominated to the Committee. It is proposed to hold a meeting of the Committee to-morrow (Monday) at 5 p.m. at the Servants of India Society's Hall. One important suggestion made was that the Committee, instead of instituting a system of doles, would be doing better to obtain credit facilities to such of the workers to whom the retail merchants have discontinued such credit. Practically, the Committee would make itself guarantor to the merchants and cover the risk by collecting funds to the necessary extent. The Secretaries were instructed immediately to address letters to several charitable institutions and philanthropic organisations appealing for their help.

A MILL-AGENT'S VIEWS.

The position of some of the mill-agents appears to have become so difficult that in the event of a likely prolongation of the deadlock, they seem to be determined to grant their men the bonus and resume work.

A very influential and experienced mill-agent whom I interviewed on Saturday, made the following statement:—

"It appears that the mill-hands are not prepared to accept the decision of the Committee, should it go against them.

"As regards the proposal of the Girni Kamgar Mahamandal for representation of the workers on the Committee, it seems to me, in the first place, very unusual that parties to a dispute should claim to sit as judges also. Therefore, I think that the decision of the Governor to exclude both the workers and the mill-owners was a fair one. It was, of course, for the men to send their accredited representative, preferably a counsel or attorney, to represent their case before the Committee. If the workers' case was correctly and forcibly stated, the chances are, to my mind, that at least the bonus for the last year will be granted to the men.

"I would base my case on the following among other grounds: The mill-owners contend that no bonus can be given because the mills are losing money. They forget that in the past years bonus was given, not because the mills had made huge profits and the owners wanted the hands to participate in such profits. Bonus was given with a view to encourage regular attendance among the workers. Therefore, I maintain that the correct definition of the payment would be allowance to the workers for regular attendance. I would certainly not call it by the high-sounding title of *deferred wages*. Very few people are aware of the fact that in a large number of mills there is a practice to give from eight to twelve annas extra to workers who regularly work six days in a week and this extra allowance is added on to the wages bill. This payment also is commonly known as *bonus*. I am surprised that such an experienced lawyer as Mr. Baptista is still harping on the figures of profits. As a matter of fact, he damages the case of the workers by relying on the figures for the last five years, which were really boom years. Any opponent of the mill-hands can easily demolish Mr. Baptista's arguments by quoting figures for the last ten years and producing the returns for the year 1923. It must be clearly made out that profits were never the criterion for giving the bonus.

"I hear that some attempts are being made to provide relief to the strikers. The sympathies of the public are all with the poor mill-hands who are feeling the pinch on account of the Banias closing their shops and discontinuing the credit. But looking at the general financial condition, I have very great doubts as regards the collecting of sufficient funds to alleviate the magnitude of the suffering. A few thousand rupees will not help; on the other hand, it may do considerable harm by creating jealousies and heart-burning among the workers.

"A few days ago, the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee issued a statement giving reasons for his non-interference. Though I am not a Congress member, I am not against it, but I quite agree in holding that any hasty interference would do more harm than good to the cause of the mill-hands. I am not opposed to the formation of regular labour unions or Mazdur Sabhas. If the mill-hands wish to organise themselves effectively, assisted by the right kind of people, and start paying regularly, say four annas a month, they will very soon have an efficient and financially sound organisation and they can do useful service to the community by opening schools, and dispensaries and maintaining maternity homes and providing other amenities to the working classes. Also, in the event of future strikes, they will be putting themselves in a strong position financially and otherwise and they will obviate the necessity of the hands seeking outside help in the event of a grave labour crisis.

"I have heard that some of the mill-hands are getting restive, and are threatening violence in case their grievances are

(Continued on next page.)

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# FINANCE BILL.

## FORMAL INTRODUCTION IN ASSEMBLY.

## LEE COMMITTEE REPORTING STAFF.

(Associated Press.)

DELHI, March 1.

The Legislative Assembly's session to-day was very short and lasted only 35 minutes of which 30 minutes were spent on interpellations and the legislative business took only 5 minutes and consisted of the formal introduction of the Finance Bill and passing of a formal measure repealing certain enactments and amending certain enactments.

PROVISIONS OF FINANCE BILL.

The detailed provisions of the Finance Bill are thus explained by Sir Basil Blackett in the statement of objects and reasons: "(1) The object of this Bill is to fix salt duty at Rs. 2 a maund as explained in my speech introducing the budget for 1924-25 and to continue certain provisions of the Indian Finance Act 1923 which would otherwise cease to have effect from the 1st April, 1924. (2) Clause 2 of the Bill provides for the levy of the duty of salt at Rs. 2 per maund. (3) Clauses 3 and 5 give effect to certain minor amendments which it is proposed to make in the Tariff. The changes are not important from the revenue point of view and are as follows: (1) 2½ per cent. import duty on grain and pulse is removed in accordance with the recommendation of the Fiscal Commission. The import of these articles is negligible in normal times and the duty is suspended in times of scarcity. It has been in suspense since January 1921. (2) At present Motor Spirit produced in India is subject to an excise of 6 annas a gallon and imported motor spirit to an import duty of 8½ annas a gallon. Imports are extremely small and in order to cheapen motor spirit it is proposed to reduce the excise duty to 4½ annas a gallon and to levy customs duty on imported motor spirit at the same rate, viz. 4½ annas a gallon. (3) With a view to evade the high duties at present levied on imported matches, practice of importing empty boxes and splints and of dipping splints in India has extended. In order to protect revenue it is proposed to levy specific duties on these component parts. (4) Certain articles such as Bobbins, etc., can be used as component parts either of power looms or handlooms and are, therefore, assessable to duty under the higher rate i.e. as component parts of handlooms. Their chief use, however, is in power looms. It is proposed to amend the schedule so as to make it clear that the duty to be levied on these articles is the same as that on other component parts of the power machinery namely 2½ per cent. (5) The assessment of duty on gold thread, etc., under the existing schedule has given rise to administrative difficulties, the thread with any trace of gold having hitherto been assessed at 30 per cent. instead of at the general rate of 15 per cent. There is also reason to believe that the difference in rates of duty is stimulating the trade in imitation gold and silver thread and lametta at the expense of gold and silver thread proper. It is proposed to make the duties on gold and silver thread and lametta uniform at 15 per cent. (4) Clauses 4 and 7 provide for the continuance of rates of postage, income tax and super tax prescribed by the Finance Act of 1923 while clause 6 provides for the credit to revenue for a further period of one year, i.e. till the 31st March 1925 of interest of securities forming part of the paper currency reserve. (5) The changes mentioned in paragraphs 2 and 3 are intended to come into effect from the 1st March 1924, the rest from April 1st. The provisions other than those mentioned in the paragraph 3 will have effect till the 31st March 1923.

Replying to Mr. Rangachariar regarding the reporting staff brought from England the Royal Commission on the Services, Sir Malcolm Hailey gave details of allowances given to the staff. He said that the Government of India were not consulted before the appointment of these reporters and it was decided upon by the India Office. Government would point out to the India Office that fully qualified reporters are available in India and that it is unnecessary to send out reporting staffs from England.

Mr. Rangachariar asked whether the amount to be paid to the reporters was subject to the vote and as to whether the Assembly was not placed in an awkward position by the India Office in this matter.

The Home Member said that was so.

Asked to give figures of the total expenses incurred on the reporting staff, the Home Member said that he was unable at present to do so as the Commission had not concluded its sitting.

NEW CAPITAL COMMITTEE.

Replying to the question of Mr. Piyarelal about the composition of the Imperial New Capital Committee, Mr. Chatterjee said he, as a member for Industries and Labour, is its President, the Vice-President is the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, and other members are the Secretary, Department of Industries, the Consulting Engineer to Government of India, Chief Engineer and Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, who represents the Finance Department. Twenty-nine meetings have been held and 477 resolutions passed. The Committee exercises full powers of Government of India in respect of the works appertaining to the construction of the new capital and allied works in Delhi Province. (B). The Committee is an executive body exercising full powers of the Government of India and organised mainly with view to the expeditious despatch of work. Consequently it has no non-official member and no representatives of any special interests.

Replying to Mr. Gyaparsad Sing and Mr. Devak Parsad Singh about the location of troops in Muzaffarpur, Mr. Burden said there was nothing in the records to show whether the application of Bihar Government for troops was or was not the result of a personal decision of Lord Sinha.

Mr. K. C. Roy asked whether the location of troops was not a part of the internal security scheme of the general staff.

Mr. Burden said that it was not when the application was received but it is now.

Replying to Mr. Ramachandra Rao, Sir Charles Innes said that the agency work still remaining with the India Office related mainly to the subjects intimately connected with the questions of policy and issue, of military leave, pay and pensions and the Accountant General's Department.

SEPARATION OF RLY. FINANCE.

A good deal of controversy rages round the proposal of the Government in respect of the separation of the Railway Finance from the general Finance. As differences of opinion is somewhat wide it is likely that on Monday when Sir Charles Innes resolution has been put down for discussion the House may generally agree to refer the matter to a committee to thrash out its detail before committing the Assembly to any definite decision on this vital issue.

# ELECTION DISPUTES.

## INQUIRY BEFORE SPECIAL COMMISSIONERS.

At the Small Causes Court on Thursday the Special Commissioners consisting of Mr. D. Chamier (President), Messrs. V.M. Jhaveri and K.H. Kelkar heard the election petition of Mr. Joseph Baptis a alleging corrupt practices and other irregularities in connection with the last elections in Bombay City (north) where Mr. J.K. Mehta, Mr. Punjabhai Thackersey and Mr. A.N. Surve were declared duly elected.

The same Commission had before it the petition of Mr. Mahomadally Allabux calling into question the election of Mr. J.A. Lalji, from the Bombay City Mahomedan constituency alleging corrupt practices.

MR. BAPTISTA'S CONTENTION.

Mr. Beptista's contention was that he should have been declared elected to the Reserved 'Maratha' seat, instead of Mr. Surve, as he had obtained the largest number of valid votes among the candidates claiming to be Marathas. He also contended that the function of the Reurning Officer, under the elections rules, were merely ministerial and not judicial and that he had no power to decide that the petitioner who described himself as a 'Maratha Kunbi' in the nomination papers, was not a 'Maratha' within the meaning of the rules. He further alleged that Mr. J.K. Mehta's election was void because under rule 6 he was non-resident within that division; that his return of election expenses was not lodged in proper form, that it did not set out the name of the Swaraj Party and the money received in respect of expenses incurred in connection with the elections by that Party, and did not give the names of the 'School Boys' employed by Mr. Mehta as volunteers. He also alleged that there were corrupt practices, bribery by 'treating' and false personation. He accused the Collector of Bombay, the Returning Officer and the Polling Officer of irregularities; the Collector had registered firms in the electoral roll, thus enabling them to vote for Messrs. Mehta and Thackersey, and that he had registered Mr. Mehta's name after his petition for that purpose was rejected by the Chief Judge.

At the outset Mr. S.G. Velinker asked for permission for inspection of voting papers.

Mr. Taraporewalla said inspection of voting papers could only be given in support of a case, after it was made out. They had to make out a definite charge first, and it must not be a roving inspection.

Mr. Velinker said he ought not to be prevented from proving his case in his own way. He wanted to save the public time by making sure of his case.

Mr. Taraporewalla said they must be pinned down to particulars, must give specific instances, and must not be allowed to make vague charges and then find evidence in support of them. They had to put in particulars which could properly be met by him. and that had not been done. He therefore, submitted that no order should be made for inspection at this stage.

Mr. Velinker said the charge was one of corruption, and they had merely put in mere instances of corruption in various ways.

The enquiry is proceeding.

Mr. S.G. Velinker appeared for Mr. Mahomedally Allabux. Mr. V.F. Taraporewalla with Mr. K.K. Suntoke appeared for Mr. Jafferbhoy A. Lalaji.

Mr. Baptista appeared in person. Mr. N. B. Vibhaker for Mr. J.K. Mehta, Mr. K.K. Suntoke for Mr. Punjabhoy, and Mr. Surve also appeared in person.


## HAD ALL HIS TEETH OUT

On The Advice Of A London Specialist.

Decayed teeth are blamed for many troubles now-a-days, and it is no uncommon thing to hear of people having every tooth they possess extracted with the idea that this will remove the cause of their maladies.

A railway employee in England, Mr. William Ash, of Pensnett, Dudley, underwent this drastic treatment a while ago on the advice of a London specialist whom he consulted on the subject of nervous weakness from which he was suffering, but in the end, as in the case of so many other victims to nervous debility, it was in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that he ultimately found permanent help and cure. Mr. Ash says:—

"Three years or so ago I felt a weakening of my nerve power. I lost confidence in myself. Try as I would I could not shake my self free of it, and the more it developed the more I worried. I was examined by a specialist in London. At his suggestion I had all my teeth extracted and also took to wearing spectacles. Not much improvement was noticeable even after this.

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# CO-OPERATIVE HOUSING IN BOMBAY.

## A NEW SOCIETY.

The opening ceremonly of "Bhau Daji Bhavan", the first building of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Co-operative Housing Society, Ld., erected on Lady Hardinge Road, near King's Circle, Matunga, was performed by Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha, President of the Society, before a large and representative gathering on Sunday the 24th instant.

Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha in welcoming the members of the community referred to the origin of the society which he said was due to the fact that during the past few years housing accomodation had become scarce and rents had jumped up considerably, thus badly hitting those whose means were limited. After thanking the members of the committee for their arduous and unselfish work, he said that the committee had done their level best to provide every possible comfort in the buildings that could be obtained at the moderate rent fixed. Their share capital alone would have been quite insufficient for the buildings in hand. The work had been made possible only with the help of a loan from Government to be repaid by instalments in 40 years. Every endeavour has, however, been made to bring down the rents as low as possible. He then made a special reference to the ever willing help, financial and otherwise received from Mr. S. N. Dadholkar who had purchased a large number of shares and in addition had given to the society a donation of Rs. 20,000 in the name of his wife. The society was also very thankful to Mr. K. D. Khote who had purchased shares of Rs. 20,000 knowing full well that the investment would make but a very poor return, as well as to the various members of the community who had given their financial support to the scheme. Referring to the work itself he said that its success was mainly due to the enthusiasm, energy, and single minded devotion of Mr. L. S. Dabholkar, Hon. Secretary of the society, to whom they must all be grateful. In closing his speech Rao Bahadur Rajadhyaksha said that it was only in the fitness of things that the first building of the society which they had met to open should be named after that illustrious citizen of Bombay and worthy son of the community, the late Dr. Bhau Daji.

Mr. Laxmikant S. Dabholkar, Hon. Secretary then read his report. He said that the society was established in 1919 and registered in 1920. It had on its roll 373 members. The nominal capital was Rs. 5,00,000 and the subscribed capital was Rs. 1,23,200 out of which Rs. 1,04,805 was paid up. They had at present acquired 17 plots of land from the City Improvement Trust. He explained how the small beginning of a casual talk of some members of the community had borne the fruit in the shape of the nine buildings before them, and announced that two more buildings would be taken in hand in the near future. A special feature of the scheme was that the tenant here had not got to pay any part of the cost of the erection of the tenement at the beginning as is customary in most of the housing societies; and the rent tentatively fixed was moderate and included Municipal taxes and charges for electrical energy. In thanking all those who had made the scheme a success he made a special reference to Rao Bahadur S. V. Rajadhyaksha the president of the society to whose experience and guidance the committee owed a deep debt of gratitude.

Mr. Y. H. Sukthankar said that the Gowd Saraswat Brahmin Community was the first community to realise the benefits of the co-operative housing scheme. He recalled with pride the fact that Rao Bahadur S. S. Talamaki, a member of the community, was the pioneer of the movement in this presidency. The present scheme of the society deserved special attention in samuch as it had a wider scope than that of other similar societies in the community, and was open to all the sub-sections of the community. Besides, the scheme was meant for poorer people, who had no money to spare towards the cost of a tenement and who could not find suitable rooms for them by paying heavy "pagris" to rent collectors and exorbitant rents to owners who were nowadays building costly blocks thus blocking the way of the poorer classes to find housing accomodation.

Mr. S. N. Dabholkar said that as far back as 15 years ago he used to think what a boon it would have been if such buildings were built near Chowpatty which was then being developed. But simple thinking was of no avail. The success of the present scheme was due to the material backing that it had got now from the members of the community. He said that they must congratulate themselves on seeing the scheme bear fruit so early inspite of obstacles, when similar societies which aspired to much more than this society and who had secured many more plots near them had been as yet nowhere. He referred to the advantages to be derived from the scheme and replied to some possible apprehensions of prospective tenants and said that it was upto the members now to appreciate the efforts of the committee by going down to the buildings to stay there happy united and independant of the autocratic landlord.

Messrs. J. K. Parulkar, Nyaya Shastri B.S. Sukthankar, having next spoken, Mr. B. V. Nerurkar moved a vote of thanks to the president whose artistic temperament and taste, he said, was reflected in the structure of the buildings themselves.

Mr. S. N. Dabholkar then requested the President to open the building. The president then declared the building open. The guests were then taken on a round of inspection over the estate and the Committee again came in for a meed of praise for the convenience provided for in the building.

Light refreshments were served to the gathering and after a group photo was taken, of the auspicious, the evening's pleasant function came to a close.

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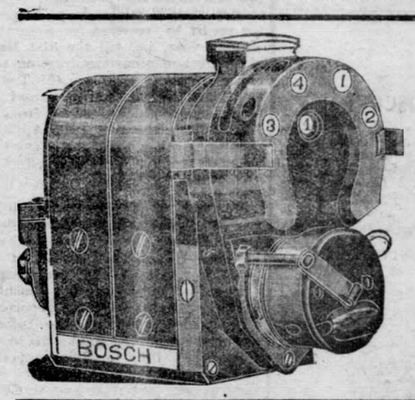

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